FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

15 JULY 1983

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Iraq on a "sudden" visit that is also expected to take him to Kuwait next week, KUNA and INA reported. In Baghdad 'Arafat held talks with First Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz on the "latest developments" in the Palestinian and Arab arena, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. During his upcoming visit to Kuwait, KUNA said, 'Arafat will discuss the question of the withdrawal of Fatah forces from Al-Biqa' and his deferred visit to the Soviet Union. He will "elaborate on the dimensions" of these topics in light of the postponement of his Moscow trip, which came as a "complete" surprise to the Arab capitals, KUNA added. The Voice of Lebanon, citing well-informed Palestinian sources, said the PLO is "indignant" about the Soviet stance on dissension in Fatah, particularly since it became apparent that the USSR is hinderingarms supplies to Fatah and calling on 'Arafat not to reach a "deadlock" in his relations with Syria.

Meanwhile, Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi continued his official visit to the USSR, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported. The first round of talks with Soviet officials dealt with a wide range of issues and problems, including ways to "consolidate the Arab front against the Israeli occupation," the radio said, adding that the Soviet side praised the "clear and precise" analysis of the situation presented by the PLO delegation, steps taken to normalize matters "inside the Palestinian arena," and the wisdom used in tackling these matters. Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, citing Moscow radio, said Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko conveyed greetings to 'Arafat from Yuriy Andropov, CPSU General Secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Monitored Soviet media have not been observed to report Gromyko conveying Andropov's greetings to the PLO leader.

In another development, Palestinian dissident leader Abu Khalid al-'Amlah said 'Arafat is trying to "Arabize" and internationalize the inter-Palestinian conflict and thus avoid carrying out his "true responsibility" toward what the dissidents are proposing, according to a statement to the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* cited by SANA. 'Arafat's accusations that Syria or Libya play a role in the dissident movement are "completely" untrue, Abu Khalid added.

Lebanon

Al-Wazzan on Partial Withdrawal — Lebanon is not prepared to accept the Lebanese-Israeli agreement if Israel's withdrawal from Lebanese territory is not complete, Beirut radio quoted Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan as saying in a television interview. The United States has been informed that attempts to delay or reject the withdrawal, he said, absolve Lebanon of the agreement. Meanwhile, the Tel Aviv daily *Ha'aretz* said recent contacts between Israeli and Lebanese representatives in an attempt to convince the Lebanese Government to agree in principle to an IDF redeployment along the Al-'Awwali River have not yet produced an agreement. Lebanon is concerned that its Army will not be capable of controlling the large area evacuated by the IDF, the paper said, adding that the Lebanese do agree to a "less significant" withdrawal. Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens thinks that the redeployment should be done in stages and not all at once. The paper said "political elements" in Jerusalem think that a decision in principle will be made before Prime Minister Menahem Begin's trip to Washington.

Junblatt on Resistance — Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt said if an "internal" Lebanese political agreement is not reached and the Lebanese Army enters the Ash-Shuf mountain area after a partial IDF withdrawal, the PSP and its allies will be forced to resist the Lebanese Army and prevent its entry, according to Radio Monte Carlo. Junblatt also said that preparations are under way to form an opposition front against the authorities and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Military, Security Situation — The IDF evacuated a position in Khaldah, removing a "large number" of tanks from the area, according to Beirut Voice of Lebanon radio. In another development, four Druze were killed and four Lebanese Army personnel wounded in a clash between the Druze and the Army in 'Alayh, Beirut Voice of Lebanon and IDF radios reported. It was regarded as a "desperate" attempt to hinder the restoration of legitimate authority over the areas occupied by foreign armies, Voice of Lebanon said.

Syria

Syria has not yet made an official decision on a possible visit to the U.S. by an official delegation, according to Radio Monte Carlo citing "authoritative" sources in Damascus. In another development, five people died as a result of clashes that broke out in Damascus between Iranian revolution guards and Syrian intelligence personnel, according to Beirut Voice of Lebanon radio.

Iran

Khomeyni Will — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni announced that he has prepared a 30-page will which he will leave with the Council of Experts to be released on his death, IRNA stated in a report on Khomeyni's message to the inaugural session of the council. Following the reading of Khomeyni's message, Ayatollah Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani reported on the council elections and charged that enemies using "tricks" tried to stop the elections from taking place, Tehran radio reported.

Khomeyni-Martyrs' Families — Khomeyni met with martyrs' families on 14 July, Tehran radio's Arabic service announced.

Foundation Head's Resignation — Mahmud Karimi-Nuri, head of the Foundation for War Refugee Affairs, resigned, blaming the "inadequacy" of and "distortions" in the law on the foundation, Tehran radio stated. The resignation was accepted by the interior minister who expects him, however, to remain at his post until the situation is clarified.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

The Iraqi commander in the Shatt al-'Arab area in a statement to the press said his forces are prepared to repulse a "likely" Iranian attack, INA reported. He stressed that Iranian units will become "food for fish" in the Shatt al-'Arab if they attack Iraqi territorial waters. On the battlefront, Iraq shelled Abadan with long-range heavy artillery, Ahvaz radio announced, adding that retaliatory fire against Iraqi forces in the western sector of Arvand Rud inflicted "considerable casualties."

Meanwhile, a Kuwaiti delegation is to visit Moscow on 25 July in a bid to contain the Iran-Iraq war, which is "beginning to threaten the Arab Gulf peoples," KUNA said citing press reports. The reports express conviction that the USSR can influence the course of the war because of its proximity and because of the adverse effect the war might have on its interests.

Afghanistan

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, is staying in the USSR for "medical examinations" after stopping over with a DRA delegation in Tashkent on the way back from an official visit to Mongolia, Kabul radio announced. Earlier, at a Mongolian-DRA friendship rally in Ulaanbaatar 12 July, Karmal said "positive" results can be expected in the talks with Pakistan, the Mongolian press agency MONTSAME reported. Iran's stand on relations with the DRA was "regrettable," Karmal said, and expressed his belief that unwillingness to cooperate is tantamount to "hostility" toward the region.

Libya-Chad

JANA refuted Chadian claims that Libyans were captured in the fighting in Chad, calling the allegations "mere hypocrisy and fabrications" and challenging Hissein Habre's supporters to supply proof.

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'Arafat Continues Visit to Baghdad

Meets With Iraqi Officials

JN141640 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Brother commander Abu 'Ammar this afternoon received at his place of residence in Baghdad Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Republic of Iraq. Brother Abu 'Ammar also met with Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz. They discussed the latest developments of the situation in the Palestinian and Arab arenas.

Brother Abu 'Ammar arrived in Baghdad this morning accompanied by Brother Hani al-Hasan, member of the Fatah Central Committee, and Brother Saqr Abu Nizar, secretary of the Fatah Revolutionary Council. Brother Abu 'Ammar was received on arrival by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq; 'Abd al-Malik al-Yasin, under secretary of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry; and Nabil Najm, director general of the protocol Department in the Foreign Ministry. Brother Abu 'Ammar was also received by several cadres from the PLO office in Baghdad.

Again Criticizes Syria, Libya

LD141418 Kuwait KUNA in English 1320 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, July 14 (KUNA) — Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Yasir 'Arafat arrived here Thursday and went into immediate talks with the Iraqi deputy premier and foreign minister Tariq Aziz who received him at the airport. He was accompanied by Fatah's Revolutionary Council Secretary Saqr Abu Nazr and Fatah Central Committee member Hani al-Hasan.

'Arafat has accused Libya and Syria of giving active support to the Fatah breakaways, and Iraq, which is in a political feud with the two countries over their support for Iran in its 34-month-old war with Iraq, was quick to grant 'Arafat vocal support.

Press reports said the leader of the mainstream Palestinian commando organisation would be visiting Kuwait at the head of a high-level delegation next week to discuss the question of withdrawal of Fatah forces from the Lebanese central Al-Biqa' valley and his deferred visit to the Soviet Union. The reports added that 'Arafat will elaborate on the dimensions of these two points with His Highness the Amir, and with the acting prime minister and foreign minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmed al-'Jabir especially since 'Arafat's postponement of his Moscow visit came as a complete surprise to the Arab capitals. 'Arafat's visit to the Kremlin was arranged by the PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi and the Soviet ambassador in Tunis — apparently some time ago — who relayed 'Arafat's wishes and received Moscow's favorable reply, the reports said.

Qaddumi is again in the Soviet Union with the Executive Committee members Yasir Abd Rabbuh and 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar.

Al-Biqa' 'Tense' as 'Arafat Fortifies Positions

NC141536 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The situation is still tense in Al-Biqa' among the Palestinian groups. Well-informed Palestinian sources have indicated that the PLO is indignant about the Soviet stance,particularly after it became apparent that Moscow is placing obstacles in the way of supplying arms to Fatah and is calling on 'Arafat not to reach a deadlock in his relations with Syria.

Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' says that 'Arafat's armed men today reinforced their positions in the Kafr Zabad area,fortifying them with reinforced concrete.

PLO Delegation Continues Talks in Moscow

JN141745 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department, and an accompanying delegation are continuing their official visit to the USSR. Brother Abu al-Lutf will hold another round of talks today. Our radio correspondent says that the two sides will continue to discuss the most important current issues in the Palestinian arena.

The first round of talks between the Palestinian and Soviet sides dealt with a wide range of Middle East issues and problems, as well as the latest developments in the region resulting from the intensified imperialist-Zionist hostile campaign led by the United States against the region and its peoples — especially the Palestinian people. The discussion also dealt with consolidating the Arab front against the Zionist occupation.

Reports from Moscow said this afternoon that the Soviet side praised the clear and precise analysis which was presented by the Palestinian delegation headed by Brother Abu al-Lutf concerning the nature of the situation in the region, the steps which have been taken by the PLO to normalize matters inside the Palestinian arena, and the wisdom it has used in tackling these matters.

Moscow radio said that Soviet Foreign Minister Comrade Gromyko conveyed the greetings of Comrade Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to Brother Abu 'Ammar.

The official Soviet news agency TASS reported that during their talks, the Palestinian and Soviet sides denounced the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. It said that both sides affirmed that the USSR and the PLO reject U.S. plans which seek to prevent the Palestinian people from exercising their legitimate national rights by placing obstacles in the way of establishing an independent Palestinian state, and excluding the PLO from any talks on a Middle East settlement. TASS said that an atmosphere of amity, friendship, and mutual understanding prevailed during the Soviet-Palestinian talks.

Fatah's Salah Khalaf Confers With GDR Officials
JN131648 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] In Berlin, Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], Fatah Central Committee member, and an accompanying delegation are continuing their official visit to the GDR. Today, Abu Iyad met with Comrade Axen, secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Politburo and official in charge of foreign affairs, in the presence of several party officials.

The Palestinian and GDR sides reviewed the latest developments in the situation in the Arab, international, and Palestinian arenas. They also discussed means of promoting relations between the PLO and the GDR.

PLO Official Rejects Government-in-Exile Plan
JN131848 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Damascus — Abu Mahir [Ahmad al-Yamani], member of the PLO Executive Committee and the PFLP Political Department, has denied that the idea of establishing a Palestinian government-in-exile was on the agenda of any of the Executive Committee sessions or in any official PLO framework.

The Palestinian official warned of the seriousness of proposing such ideas which aim to give the Palestinian and Arab masses the impression that the phase of armed struggle is over, and that the phase of political bargaining will begin within the framework of suspect capitulatory settlements, which are being propagated by imperialist quarters, foremost of which is the Reagan plan which was rejected by the Palestinian masses from the day it was announced.

In his statement, Al-Yamani called on the Palestinian and Arab masses to confront and completely foil such erroneous ideas. Concluding his statement, the Palestinian official affirmed that the Palestinian people and the fighters and strugglers of the Palestinian revolution adhere to the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people everywhere. He said that they subsequently reject any new formulas that aim to create alternatives to the PLO and armed struggle.

Radio Calls for Arab Unity; Fatah Praised
JN141803 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1605 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Radio correspondent's dispatch]

[Text] On this occasion a year ago, during the blessed 'Id al-Fitr feast, the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and their joint forces were living the siege of Beirut. The besieger was the Zionist occupation forces. These days, during the blessed 'Id al-Fitr feast, the Palestinian revolution forces and the Fatah forces are living a new siege. The besieger today, however, is the brother: the Syrian Armed Forces. Also during these days, Hebron in the occupied West Bank is under siege. The besiegers are the Zionist occupation forces.

The Palestinian citizens and revolutionaries have become accustomed to the word siege. The beseigers remain the same: on the one hand they may be the occupation forces, and on the other the soldiers of liberation, Arabism, and pan-Arabism.

Since its birth in 1965, the Palestinian people's contemporary revolution led by the Fatah movement has been breaking one siege after another. The Palestinian people have broken one chain only to become imprisoned by another. The Palestinian people and their armed revolution have become accustomed to breaking the chains and foiling conspiracies [words indistinct]. The Palestinian people and their armed revolution have become too strong to be affected by all forms of siege.

However, what hurts most is that we have always extended our hands to our brothers and have forgiven their massacres and theshameful acts which were committed against the noblest phenomenonever known in the Arab nation. The brothers, however, are trying to sever the outstretched hand. Why do they harbor so much spite and hate?

Since the brith of the revolution we have often said that we do not interfere in the affairs of anyone, provided no one interferes in our affairs. We have always said that we have our national independent Palestinian decisionmaking. We became independent and stronger while our awareness deepened, and we practiced that in real life — the world is our witness. Despite this fact, we find those who say to us: No, you are still underage,and we do not trust you with your independent decisionmaking. They say that our decisionmaking must not be independent, but rather pan-Arab decisionmaking.

What do they mean by pan-Arab decisionmaking? They mean hegemony, domination, containment, and subservience. Fatah however, was lying in wait for them, rejecting custodianship, subservience, and containment. Therefore, they hate Fatah and the name Fatah. They had to tame Fatah and contain the national independent decisionmaking. How could they do that?

They tried all methods. However, all their attempts crashed on the solid steadfast Fatah rock. Therefore, they resorted to the old and new colonialists' divide to rule policy and the stick and carrot policy. The race began to buy some of the sick souls and tame some of the defeatists.

Israel tried this in the occupied land by forming the so-called village leagues. However, it failed miserably. It attempted again through expulsion, dismissal, and domination of municipal and rural councils, but our Palestinian masses became more resolute and steadfast. Hebron is now confronting them, Nabulus is facing them, and Jerusalem is continuously declaring that it is inevitably the capital of Palestine whether the occupation authorities like it or not.

Outside the occupied land, Libya and Syria — the steadfast confrontation states — managed to create a painful rift in the ranks of the Fatah movement — the backbone of the Palestinian revolution — and they besieged its forces. Despite this, the operations against the occupation have continued, but we admit that they have been reduced. Our fighters used to carry out three operations per day against the occupation soldiers and patrols in

Lebanon. These operations have been reduced since our forces in the Al-Biqa' were besieged, but they have not ceased.

Hence, the siege not only benefitted the Syrians, but was a great help for the Zionist occupation forces and the occupation of Lebanon. Despite this, brother leader Abu 'Ammar addressed a message over the radio to President al-Asad appealing to him to halt what is taking place against the Palestinian revolution. The leader of our revolution and people expressed his complete willingness to hold a dialogue and to eliminate what might disrupt the Palestinian-Syrian relationship.

This is because Abu 'Ammar realizes full well that if Syrian support for the dissidents in the movement is removed, and if the Syrian siege of the movement forces in the Al-Biqa' is lifted,then the infrastructure of the movement will remain sound and the revolution will continue in its march against the Zionist occupation to establish a free democratic homeland in Palestine with Jerusalem as its capital.

Will the Syrian president respond to the appeal of the symbol and leader of the Palestinian revolution? We hope that this time the Syrian authorities will not attempt to sever the outstretched hand.

Defecting Libyan Ambassador Leaves Jordan

JN141231 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Libyan Ambassador in Amman 'Aziz Omar Shennib left the Jordanian capital for an unknown destination.

Yesterday he made serious statements on Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's intention to assassinate King Husayn and split the Palestinian resistance. Thus far, there has been no official Jordanian reaction to the former Libyan ambassador's statements.

BAHRAIN

Amir Departs for United States 15 July

GF150744 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Manama, 15 Jul (WAKH) — The amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, left Manama for Washington this morning on a 4-day visit to the United States. During his state visit to Washington 18-21 July, Shaykh 'Isa will hold talks with U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the most significant Arab and international issues of mutual interest in addition to bilateral relations.

KUWAIT

Delegation To Discuss Iran-Iraq War in Moscow

LD141727 Kuwait KUNA in English 1602 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwait, July 14 (KUNA) -- Kuwait is approaching the Soviet Union in a bid to contain the raging war between Iraq and Iran which is beginning to threaten the Arab Gulf people including Iran. [sentence as received]

The Kuwaiti initiative will be launched by a high-powered parliamentary delegation scheduled to visit Moscow on July 25, press reports said Thursday.

The reports said that the Kuwaiti delegation, led by the National Assembly Speaker Muhammad Yusuf al-'Adasani, will dedicatetheir efforts to exploring avenues of bringing an end to 34-month-old war between Iraq and Iran.

"Kuwait sees a pressing need to end the war whose flames are beginning to threaten the Arab Gulf states people including the Iranian people," the reports added.

The Kuwaiti delegation will be seeking Soviet cooperation in ending the war before its imminent dangers to the region become inescapable, the reports said, pointing out that the Gulf is of strategic importance and vital interest to the international community as a reservoir of huge energy sources.

Al-'Adasani's talks in Moscow will also cover, "in addition to bilateral relations, the Middle East crisis and international rivalries which affect and are affected by developments in the Gulf as a fuel source of interntional importance."

The reports voice deep conviction "in the ability of the Soviet role to influence the pace of the war by reason of its proximity to the region and the adverse effect it might have on its interests," the press reports said.

The Kuwaiti delegation will be visiting Moscow at the invitation of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Premier on Budget, Gulf Security, Other Issues

GF141248 Kuwait Arab Times in English 11 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Kuwait is to dip into its reserves to pay this year's KD 558 million budget deficit.

HH the crown prince and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah told the Paris-based Arabic magazine, *Kul Al-Arab* that the country might also have to reconsider its foreign aid allocations if the current economic situation continued.

He said oil revenue, which accounts for 90 percent of Kuwait's income dropped from KD 2.9 million in 1981 to KD 2.78 billion last year.

Shaykh Sa'd said that expenditure on major projects in the country, Kuwait's Arab and foreign commitments as well as the drop in oil revenues led to the deficit.

The National Assembly last month approved a 1983-84 budget of KD 3.27 billion with a deficit of KD 588 million.

The prime minister said the future generations reserve would not be touched. Ten per cent of the annual budget is put into this reserve to ensure future generations also benefit from the country's current oil wealth.

On Gulf security, Shaykh Sa'd said this was the responsibility of the region's states. "Gulf security cannot be executed except by reliance on our own force in defending our region and separting it from international disputes."

The crown prince was answering a question on whether Gulf countries wanted to be under an American defensive umbrella but without it being obvious.

He said the GCC countries had made good progress in building their defence force.

Shaykh Sa'd affirmed that Kuwait was diversifying its arms supplies and declared that the Kuwaiti Army was equipped with Eastern as well as Western arms.

"The main issue which governs our purchase of weapons is our security and national defense requirements, he added.

On current Arab problems, Shaykh Sa'd said "Kuwait is preparing to launch an initiative" or contribute to a pan-Arab effort aimed at clearing the Arab atmosphere.

Replying to a question on means of salvaging the Arab nation from its current ordeal, Shaykh Sa'd said that a concerted Arab effort to restore solidarity, unify ranks and mobilize potentials was the answer to all challenges confronting the Arab nation.

Kuwait in cooperation with Gulf countries has launched conciliation efforts and will continue these to end the Iraqi-Iranian war, Shaykh Sa'd said.

He called for Arab, Islamic and global efforts to end the fighting and restore stability to the Gulf region which is of "vital importance" to the whole world.

The continuation of the three-year old war posed a serious danger not only to the warring parties but also to the entire Gulf region, he added.

Kuwait was ready to launch or help in bringing about a Gulf summit grouping Iraq and Iran to discuss the Gulf conflict, Shaykh Sa'd said.

On the Gulf oil slick which is threatening water desalination plants and power stations, Shaykh Sa'd was asked whether the old project of supplying Kuwait with water from the Iraqi Shatt al-Arab waterway would be revived.

The crown prince said the contacts have been made in the past with Baghdad but that discussion had stopped because of the Iraq-Iran war.

Asked whether Arab countries would boycott Lebanon because it signed an agreement with Israel and whether an Arab summit was necessary to set a new national strategy, Shaykh Sa'd said that Kuwait welcomed any Arab meeting aimed at unifying Arab lines on condition that adequate preparations were ensured.

On the possibility of GCC members merging into a confederate or federal unity, he replied that exchange of visits among brothers was a natural thing to expand cooperation aimed at attaining complete integration.

Shaykh Sa'd emphasised that the establishment of the Gulf council was a step toward comprehensive Arab unity.

On expatriate labours in Kuwait, Shaykh Sa'd said: "We do not object to hiring Asian workers by foreign contracting companies which undergo major projects here as long as they abide by the country's laws and respect the Kuwaiti society's traditions," the premier said, adding: "Those who violate the country's security will be punished according to the law."

Labor laws stipulate that in the event Kuwaiti and Gulf workers were not available, Arab laborers will be first sought followed by workers from Islamic and friendly countries the crown prince explained.

He said the commitment of OPEC members to its official prices and quotas will keep the organisation intact, something Kuwait is keen to do.

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyadh on Saudi Role in Achieving Arab Consensus

LD062348 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] Observers have confirmed that the Arab nation is capable of facing the challenges before it and that the Saudi role in backing the march of Aarb solidarity will continue to be prominent in view of the trust placed by all the Arabs in Saudi opinion. The Arab preoccupation with the search for internal harmony continues to be one of the most serious causes of the exhaustion of the Arab effort and energy, a matter which has naturally led to a state of laxity in effectively presenting the Arab position to the international community.

The enemies of the Arab nation know that agreement among Arabs would mean that the Arabs would have a choice, which they could present strongly, to influence and control the course of events. Thus, the enemies have been more eager to move quickly to deal a blow to Arab solidarity and split it through cracks that the Arabs themselves may have helped to create.

Anyone who looks at the Arab arena in its present state easily understands the extent of the trouble facing the Arabs in overcoming difficulties that would not have exhausted their efforts and time had it not been for the differences of opinion over the method of dealing with the fateful issues. It is true that the Arabs are in full agreement on the content and do not differ on the basics, but the method of reaching the common objective is still afflicted by some diversity of opinion. This, naturally, does not constitute a danger, but it places obstacles in the path of reaching the desired objective — recovery of the legitimate rights, foremost the right of the Palestinian people to set up an independent state on their land.

Thus, the vanguard role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, led by His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, in backing the march of Arab solidarity has been an effective and influential one in view of the trust placed by the brothers in Saudi opinion and attitude on the grounds that the Saudi leadership believes deeply that Arab consensus is the effective and influential force to consolidate the Arab choice and lead to its success. From this reality — the reality of the Saudi role and its blending with the Arab conviction on the need to overcome all difficulties so that they may be equal to the challenge — it is possible to say that the current signs in the Arab arena call for satisfaction and trust in the future, God willing.

UAE

KHALEEJ TIMES Comments on Gulf Security

GF141236 Dubayy Khaleej Times in English 14 Jul 83 p 6

[Editorial: "Security"]

[Text] The crown prince and prime minister of Kuwait, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, has just categorically rejected any idea of an American defence umbrella for the Gulf and emphasised that Gulf security cannot be ensured "except by reliance on our own forces in defending our region and separating it from international disputes." In a newspaper interview, he said that Gulf security and stability were the responsibility only of the region's states. Last month, announcing that an exercise involving the land forces of the AGCC [Arabian Gulf Cooperation Council] countries would be held in October, the Abu Dhabi crown prince and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, Lt. General Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, had underlined the keeness of the Gulf states to keep the area free from the "influence and interference of superpowers" and to maintain the "stability sought by the people."

This has been a constant theme of Gulf statesmen in recent years who have seen the area's tradition of peaceful coexistence threatened by superpower rivalry, with both the United States and the Soviet Union casting malevolent and covetous eyes on the region. If one wants to base a special force here, the other wants to counter it by grand designs of its own. With 56 per cent of the world's oil reserves located here and the entire area commanding a unique strategic importance, it is wonder that the threat of outside intervention should seem so real. In fact, the creation of Israel itself was carried out in an effort to give the imperialists a direct presence in the area, and this American surrogate has since let no opportunity pass without fulfilling its master's wishes. More recently, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the outbreak of hostilities between Iraq and Iran further heightened concern about Gulf security, and the formation of the AGCC was a timely move to express the member states' determination to preserve their independence. Good progress has been made since then to build up the region's defence forces, and some efforts have been made even to diversify arms sources so that there may be no dependence upon one power bloc. Plans have also been made to set up a regional armaments industry, and the outlines of an integrated system of defence are slowly worked out. Even countries like Egypt which have been placing increasing reliance on the West for their security needs must now, with the collapse of the American policy in the Middle East, look at the AGCC example of depending upon one's own capabilities.

Where purely defence matters are concerned, a significant development is the reported move among Gulf countries towards the creation of a rapid deployment force of their own. Though many aspects of coordination have to be considered, the principle is sound; and no doubt it will assume more concrete shape in the series of conferences planned for the coming days in preparation for the joint October exercises, which themselves should provide valuable lessons in this connection. But security does not consist solely of defence matters. It has many political, economic and social aspects, and inter-Gulf cooperation in these spheres too will need to be reinforced. Efforts to stop the damaging Iran-Iraq war ought also to be immediately revived: The longer the conflict is allowed to continue, the greater the danger to the region's security and political independence. This is apart from the tragic loss of life involved on both sides and the continuing drain on precious resources. The situation in Lebanon also menaces the entire region. It is to be hoped that these problems will be viewed in the context of overall Arab security and urgent steps taken to evolve a common strategy.

PDRY

YSP, Lebanese Communists Issue Statement

GF061720 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Press statement issued by the YSP and the Organization of Communist Action in Lebanon following a visit by Fawwaz at-Tarabulsi, assistant secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Action Organization, to the PDRY 1 June-5 July]

[Text] At the invitation of the YSP Central Committee, a delegation of the Organization of Communist Action in Lebanon, headed by Comrade Fawwaz at-Tarabulsi, assistant secretary general of the organization's Central Committee, and including Comrade Nasir al-Asa'd, member of the organization's Political Bureau, paid a visit to the PDRY 1 June-5 July. During the visit the delegation met with Comrade 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and with a number of the party and government leaders and acquainted itself with many of the development projects in the PDRY. During the meetings the two sides discussed the current developments in Lebanon, the PDRY, and the Arab arena.

Reviewing the latest developments in the Middle East region, the two sides condemned the U.S. and Zionist plans aimed at passing the Reagan plan by imposing the Israeli-Lebanese accord, which represents a flagrant violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and national independence, is a threat to its unity, and is aimed at making Lebanon a U.S.-Zionist protectorate for the purpose of destroying the Lebanese national economy and using Lebanon as a bridge for economic expansion and Zionist invasion in our entire Arab region. The accord also isolates Lebanon from its Arab environment in order to abolish all agreements and commitments which do not conform with the articles and objectives of the accord. The accord flagrantly contradicts the Charter of the Arab League, the Arab joint defense treaty, and all the resolutions of the Arab summit conferences related to the Arab-Israeli struggle. The accord is also aimed at increasing and expanding the direct military U.S. presence under the cover of the Rapid Deployment Force in Lebanon, represents a direct threat to the security of Syria, increases tension in the Middle East, and is a new form of the reactionary, imperialist, and Zionist attack against the Arab peoples and their liberation movement. It is also aimed at imposing the complete domination of U.S. imperialism in our entire Arab region and at linking

Lebanon with the hostile plans of NATO in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea for the purpose of increasing international tension, threatening international security and peace, and leading our planet toward a destructive war.

The two sides then reviewed prominent developments in Lebanon, especially after the accord, and hailed the great development of the operations of the Lebanese National Front behind enemy lines and the casualties it inflicted on its materiel and personnel. They noted the escalation of popular resistance in southern Lebanon, in particular and the national steadfastness in Mount Lebanon in the face of Phalangist domination, the expansion of opposition in Beirut and its expansion to include further social and political factions, and the continuation of the state of readiness in Al-Biqa' and the north to repel the aggression.

After that the two sides reviewed the efforts being exerted on the national Lebanese level to reformulate the front action and crystallize the comprehensive framework of all the forces resisting the occupation, fascism, and U.S. domination.

The YSP affirmed its complete support for the struggle of the Lebanese people and their national progressive forces for foiling this accord, for liberating Lebanon, for maintaining its unity and democracy, for ending the occupation, and for preventing the fascist factional domination on the country. The YSP greeted the heroic struggle of the national Lebanese resistance, the popular steadfastness throughout Lebanon, and the efforts being exerted to reform the framework of common national action on the basis of political and progressive plans that take into consideration the different kinds of tasks and the diversification of methods of work. The YSP and the Organization of Communist Action in Lebanon stressed the necessity of overcoming all difficulties for the sake of supporting Syria's steadfastness, the Palestinian resistance, and the national and progressive Lebanese forces in confronting the aggressive U.S.-Israeli threats to Syria, for the sake of escalating the national struggle against the Zionist occupation of Lebanese territory, and for the sake of continuing the liberation struggle of the Palestinian Arab people until theyachieve their legitimate rights, especially their right to return, to self-determination, and to the establishment of their independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole and legitimate representative. This steadfastness should be changed into a base for struggle against the imperialist military presence, for defending the national independence of the Arab countries, for liquidating the multinational monopolistic companies, and for achieving social progress, victory of the just cause of the Palestinian Arab people and democratic Arab unity.

The two sides particularly stressed the necessity of streagthening and developing friendship and alliance between the national Arab liberation movement and the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union. They strongly condemned the attempts aimed at undermining and distorting this friendship, which represents one of the important and essential conditions for confronting the imperialist attack on our Arab region.

The delegation of the Organization of Communist Action in Lebanon expressed appreciation of the role played by the PDRY in the Arab liberation struggle and in the unity of all forces fighting against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction. It particularly hailed the national and democratic gains achieved by the Yemeni people under the leadership of the YSP in the way of achieving the national and democratic revolution with its socialist prospects. It also hailed the correct foreign policy pursued by the PDRY, which is based on the principles of international solidarity and peaceful coexistence among the different social systems.

During the meeting relations between the YSP and the Organization of Communist Action in Lebanon were discussed. The two sides expressed satisfaction over the progress of these relations and stressed the necessity of strengthening and developing them for the sake of bolstering the bonds of common struggle of the fraternal Yemeni and Lebanese peoples.

Mubarak Cables Iraqi President on National Day

NC130923 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following cable of congratulations to Saddam Husayn, the president of the Iraqi Republic, on the occasion of Iraq's national day:

On the occasion of your celebration of national day, it pleases me to convey to Your Excellency sincerest heartfelt congratulations coupled with the best wishes for your health and happiness and for the well-being and prosperity of the fraternal Iraqi people. On this happy occasion, I implore God Almighty to grant us success and lead our steps along the right path to realize for the peoples of our Arab nation their hopes for dignity and prosperity.

With my deepest esteem and fraternal regards.

Mubarak Cables Mitterrand on French Anniversary

NC130959 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0903 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following cable to President Francois Mitterrand, the president of the French Republic, on the occasion of the anniversary of the French Revolution:

It pleases me to convey to Your Excellency sincerest heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of the French Revolution — the revolution of freedom, fraternity, and equality — and to wish you best health and happiness, and constant progress and advancement to your friendly people.

I am confident that the historic relations and the ties of amity and fruitful cooperation between our countries will continue to grow and develop in their joint interests and in the service of the world security and peace.

While appreciating your stand on the Middle East question and your support of the peace process, we confidently look forward to continuing this positive role in order that our region may enjoy safety and stability, and contribute to building a better world society. With my deepest respect and regards.

Mubarak, Ceausescu Exchange Cables 12 July

NC121507 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1421 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received the following cable from Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu on the occasion of his passage through Egyptian airspace:

Mr President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt: It gives me pleasure on the occasion of my passing through Egyptian airspace to extend to Your Excellency my best wishes for your continued personal health and happiness while wishing the Egyptian people increasing progress and prosperity.

I would like to avail myself of this opportunity to express to Your Excellency my full satisfaction regarding the results of the talks we had during your recent visit to Romania. I also sieze this opportunity to express to Your Excellency our intention to further develop the friendly relations between the Egyptian and Romanian peoples in order to consolidate the cause of peace and understanding among all countries of the world.

President Mubarak has replied with the following cable:

It is with gratitude that I have received your kind cable sent to me on the occasion of your passing through our country's airspace. I thank Your Excellency for your noble and best wishes expressed toward myself and toward the Egyptian people, who reciprocate to your friendly people all feelings of cordiality and appreciation.

I wish you a successful trip and I am confident that the policy of dialogue and consultation between our two friendly countries will have positive effects in bolstering the excellent bonds of friendship and cooperation which bind our two peoples to their mutual benefit and in serving the causes of world peace and security in order to realize a better world community.

With highest esteem and consideration.

New Political Party Advocates Islamic Law

PM130955 London Al-Majallah in Arabic 9-15 Jul 83 pp 7-8

[Unattributed report: "A New Khomeyni Appears in Egypt"]

[Excerpts] Cairo — The Egyptian State Council Higher Administrative Court's decision approving the formation of a new Egyptian political party under the name of the Al-Ummah Party has evoked wide reaction in Egyptian political circles.

Although the other Egyptian parties have been unanimous in welcoming any new political party, these parties all agree that they do not know anything about this new party, its principles, and its founders. Muhammad Rashwan, Egyptian minister of state for People's Assembly and Consultative Council affairs, member of the ruling NDP's Political Bureau, and NDP Cairo secretary, has stated that "the biggest surprise was the court's approval of the Al-Ummah Party, whose identity is still unknown to party and political circles in Egypt. The representative of the party's founders is not well known and is not a member of the People's Assembly or the Consultative Council, and his political record is unknown. Many, including myself, are not familiar with this party's program, although it will not, it is believed, be very different from the programs of the existing parties."

Commenting on Muhammad Rashwan's statement, Ahmed as-Sabahi, representing Al-Ummah party founders, said: "They all know me and they know that the Al-Ummah Party is the party of the future. Our views stem from the shari'a [Islamic law] of God Almighty, but I am not part of the Muslim Brotherhood or any other religious extremist groups."

Ahmad as-Sabahi sent an urgent letter to President Husni Mubarak on behalf of the party listing seven demands as an initial step toward the implementation of the Islamic shari'a and the cleansing of society. These demands are:

1. A ban on all kinds of birthday celebrations (including the Prophet's birthday).

2. Closure of bars and places which sell alcoholic drinks as well as gambling places, with a ban on alcoholic drinks.

3. A ban on debauched films and television programs.

4. Flogging of dishonest traders, butchers, craftsmen, and professional people who exploit the public.

5. Imprisonment, flogging, and deportation of drug dealers and black marketeers.

6. Banning unveiled women from work in government departments as well as in the public and private sectors, and banning women with bare shoulders and legs from the streets.

7. Calling a halt to all business and public transactions when a call to prayer is on.

One day after the court ruling, Ahmad as-Sabahi 'Awadallah — this is his full name — issued the party's first political statement which said: The Al-Ummah Party is a constitutional party working by democratic partisan methods for the homeland's political and social progress in the manner stated in the constitution. The statement called for the "immediate" implementation of the provisions of the Islamic shari'a on the basis of the Sunni faith and its four schools "as a social system and a remedy for all problems in all vital fields."

It also said: "The Al-Ummah Party has no right, left, or center. It is neither progressive nor reactionary. It is above all that. Our knowledge, culture, and teachings are derived from God's law, not man's law."

The letter carried the signature Ahmad as-Sabahi and the statement carried the signature Ahmad Khomeyni, which is the pseudonym As-Sabahi has chosen for himself. Commenting on the name, he said: "Khomeyni carried out an Islamic revolution without spilling one drop of blood. He simply took a plane to Tehran and everyone was waiting there to welcome him."

The Al-Ummah Party program consists of 24 pages. It speaks of science and faith as the state's motto. It says that voting should not be done by ballot cards but rather by personal or family identification cards to prevent forgery. It calls for the abolition of the freedom-restricting laws and the emergency laws. It maintains that the freedom and independence of the press and information media should be guaranteed and that trade and professional unions and student federations should be completely free to choose their members. It also advocates a multiparty system in Egypt.

In its program the party says that "the post of shaykh of Al-Azhar is an educational and cultural post, not a Muslim imamate." It calls for the creation of a worldwide Islamic spiritual leadership post under the title "imam of the Muslims."

Al-Ummah Party founder Ahmad as-Sabahi 'Awadallah has decided to call a meeting of the party founders next week to exchange views now that the party has been officially announced. A general assembly will be convened after the party is declared open for membership. The assembly will elect the party leader and bureau. Ahmad as-Sabani says that he will not be a candidate for the party's leadership but will be an ordinary member and a guard and defender of the party's principles.

Ahmad as-Sabani signs his own name on the party statements and underneath it he writes "new alias Ahmad Khomeyni." Explaining that, he sayd: Our people need someone to teach them good conduct. He adds: "I am not like Iran's Khomeyni because he seeks to implement Islamic law in accordance with the Shi'ite faith. I am a Sunni and therefore my faith is different from his. I can see, however, that his name has become a symbol of Islamic revolution. Our creeds are different and our methods of bringing about the implementation of the Islamic law are different because of the different circumstances. I seek to implement the Islamic law through the constitution and through democracy. I admit that this name could create sensitivities and problems for the party. That is why I decided from the very beginning not to nominate myself for any position in the party or the state. I agree with Khomeyni that the Islamic law should be implemented, but my faith and the method of bringing about such implementation are different."

We said to Ahmad as-Sabani 'Awadallah, founder of the Al-Ummah Party: What is your attitude toward the Muslim Brotherhood?

Answer: I have nothing to do with them. I am a political party.

Question: What is your attitude toward the Islamic groups?

Answer: The same.

Preparations To Repulse 'Likely' Iranian Attack

JN150720 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0640 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi forces in the Shatt al-'Arab area in southern Iraq has said that his forces have made all necessary security and defensive preparations to defeat and destroy a likely Iranian aggression.

In a press statement today, he indicated that these preparations included building several strongholds and precise observation of the enemy's movements in order to deprive him of the chance to undertake any hostile adventure.

He pointed out that the combat experience the Iraqi fighter has acquired enables him to continue fighting for many years without allowing the enemy to desecrate his homeland's soil.

The staff brigadier general, who is the commander of the Shatt al-'Arab forces, stressed that the Iraqi fighters will turn the enemy soldiers who try to attack their territorial waters into food for the fish in Shatt al-'Arab.

Ramadan Comments on Popular Army Affairs

JN150901 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Baghdad, 15 Jul (INA) — The commander in chief of the Iraqi Popular Army said that his Army fighters are now using modern weapons and receiving development training courses that qualify them to effectively carry out combat missions alongside the Armed Forces. Taha Yasin Ramadan added that the Popular Army fighters, who were basically recruited to defend the domestic front, have been adapted to work side by side with the Armed Forces and along the battlefront inside and outside the territorial borders.

Regarding Iraqi women's participation in the Popular Army formations, Ramadan said that work is under way to train women in the use of arms and in first aid.

He described the participation of Arab volunteers in the Popular Army as a response to the deterioration and the treasonous stands of some Arab rulers. He said that these volunteers present a living, pan-Arab, and honorable picture to the world.

AL-HADAF: Jordan To Reconsider Ties With Libya

JN150840 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0820 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Kuwait, 15 Jul (INA) — The Kuwaiti weekly newspaper *Al-Hadaf cited informed sources as saying that the Jordanian* Government will reconsider its diplomatic relations with Libya after the recent statements made by Libya's resigning ambassador, 'Aziz 'Umar ash-Shunayb.

The Libyan ambassador to Jordan the day before yesterday disclosed a plan by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to assassinate Jordan's King Husayn.

The source expect the Jordanian Government to adopt a decision regarding its diplomatic relations with Libya after the king's return from his current visit to France.

AR-RA'Y Scores U.S. Position in Security Council

JN151118 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 15 Jul 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The U.S. Position at the Security Council," *Ar-Ra'y* says: By aborting the Jordanian draft resolution presented to the Council 2 days ago asserting the illegality of settlement practices in these territories, The United States was determined not to allow the Security Council to handle the deteriorating situation in the occupied territories. Consequently, the Council was forced to suspend the discussions without achieving any results.

It is obvious that the negative U.S. behavior leads to an outcome that suggests the following:

First, the U.S. Administration went back on the position it declared during the era of former President Carter — one that considered the Israeli settlements illegal establishments and an obstacle to peace.

Second, this new position is a green light for Israel, encouraging it to pursue its settlement policy and terrorist practices in the occupied territories.

Third, the timing of the U.S. action in the Security Council, which coincided with the Israeli decision to rebuild the Jewish quarter in Hebron and settle Jews in the city, is a U.S. blessing of Israel'saggressive move. This blessing may generate dangerous complications in the occupied areas.

Fourth, it is the U.S.-Israeli memorandum of understanding that designs and defines the characteristics of the U.S. stance before the Council. This means that as long as the U.S. commitment to the memorandum continues, nobody will trust the U.S. Administration to play a real role toward peace in the region.

Fifth, what happened strengthens the conviction of many people that the U.S. Administration was not serious when it submitted an initiative allegedly aimed to achieve a just peace in the region. It is obvious that encouraging the aggressor to swallow up others' land is an encouragement to liquidate the cause and not to resolve it or lead the region toward real peace.

Sixth, the U.S. position means that the U.S. Administration is still determined to keep the international community away from participating in finding a just solution to the cause. It also means that this administration still insists on unilateral action in the region as if it were under the umbrella of its influence.

Ar-Ra'y concludes: This dangerous outcome is the real proof that U.S. intentions are the same as U.S. practices toward this issue and this region. If the current Arab situation is the issue in which the United States found its opportunity to throw the gauntlet in the face of the Arabs, this situation will change; the time in which the Arabs can deal with others according to their intentions and practices will certainly come. It is correct that the current phase is very dark, but dawn will eventually break through.

Al-Wazzan on Israeli Withdrawal, Agreement

NC142038 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said: We are not prepared to accept the Lebanese-Israeli agreement if Israel's withdrawal from Lebanese territory is not complete. He said: We have informed the Americans that delaying or rejecting the Israeli withdrawal absolves us of the agreement.

In a "Behind the News" television program broadcast at 2100 tonight, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that the Israeli stance calling for a partial withdrawal pushes us to halt the ratification of the agreement and that such an action would be a kind of preliminary suspension.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan described the agreement as so far being ink on paper because its ratification and the exchange of the ratification documents has not taken place yet.

About the Army's entry to the mountain should a partial withdrawal takes place, the prime minister said: We understand the fears raised, but I do not imagine that anyone prefers the presence of the Israeli army over the entry of the Lebanese Army. He stressed that our fear about the security of the south is one of the main reasons driving us to reject a partial withdrawal. He said he believed that Lebanon's entity will be shaken should the south be lost and Lebanon's position will be exposed to the real danger of partition.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan said that President al-Jumayyil's visit to Washington puts its responsibilities squarely in front of the American side. He added that he is prepared to step down if there are other alternatives.

Monte Carlo: Officials Displeased by Syrian Visit

JN141757 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo's Beirut correspondent George Bashir — live or recorded]

[Excerpt] Official Lebanese sources today expressed displeasure over Syrian Defense Minister Mustafa Talas' visit to certain Lebanese areas 2 days ago without observing the norms and customs which oblige him to inform his Lebanese counterpart, or at least the Lebanese Government. Such notification is a courtesy because the Syrian minister was visiting a territory of a state whose independence and sovereignty should be respected, as the official sources put it.

Two days ago, Talas visited north Lebanon and Al-Biqa'.

VOL Reports Army-Amal Clashes in West Beirut

NC151042 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Intermittent gunfire is being heard in the areas of Wadi Abu Jamil, Starco, Hayy al-Lija, and Al-Musaytibah [in West Beirut]. Amal gunmen are opening fire on the Lebanese Army whose mechanized patrols are surrounding the quarters from which fire was opened. Army Lieutenant Bassam Abu Shaqra was slightly wounded in the hand.

The Army is returning the fire. The gunmen are using heavy and medium-caliber machineguns and rocket-propelled grenade launchers which they have set up in the quarters and on rooftoops of houses around the area of Wadi Abu Jamil. These attacks have caused a wave of panic and life has come to a standstill in the areas of the clashes. Roads have been cut, especially the Fu'ad Shihab bridge.

So far, reports indicate the Lebanese Army is surrounding the areas of the clashes and encircling the armed assailants. It is sending reinforcements to arrest these gunmen.

Demonstrations have also been staged in the Hayy al-Lija quarter. The demonstrators have smashed some shops and cars.

Further on Beirut Clashes

NC151210 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1135 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] Security sources reported today that a Lebanese Army force was able to control the situation in Hayy Wadi Abu Jamil and the neighboring areas after civilian gunmen had opened heavy and light machinegun fire and rockets at it.

The security sources said one person, Yusuf Sadaqah, was killed in the incident and five others were wounded and removed to the Al-Barbir and the American University Hospitals. The wounded persons in the Al-Barbir Hospital are Husayn Khanafir, Hasan 'Abdani, and Muna 'Ubayh, and the two wounded persons in the American University Hospital are Ahmad Raqid and an unidentified woman.

The incident began when a demonstration of inhabitants, accompanied by some gunmen, was staged in Hayy Wadi Abu Jamil in protest against the planned evacuation of persons from the (?alliance) school as of Monday. The armed persons opened fire at a Beirut police patrol. An Army force intervened to support the patrol and halt the attack on it, but the demonstrators hurled stones and opened fire at this force, wounding an officer. Consequently, the Army brought in an armored car to help in dispersing the demonstrators in the Starco area. The gunmen fired an RPG at the armored car, wounding three soldiers. Immediately afterward, the Army cordoned off the area and surrounded two buildings from which gunfire was being directed at the force.

Meanwhile, another demonstration was staged in Hayy al-Lija. The demonstrators cut roads by burning tires and destroying some shops. An Army force intervened immediatley to deal with the situation.

Meanwhile, another force cut the roads leading to , the Army began to control the situation while armed manifestations diminished.

Junblatt, Franjiyah Discuss Developments, Security

NC141451 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, visited former President Sulayman Franjiyah in Zgharta to discuss with him the developments in the current situation. Their talks also dealt with the events in the mountain and the reported security measures should Israel implement a partial withdrawal of its forces from the area.

Karami Meets Junblatt

NC141740 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Leader of the Progressive Socialist Party Walid Junblatt arrived in Tripoli from Damascus today and visited former Prime Minister Rashid Karami as part of the coordination between them.

Karami also chaired a meeting of the Higher Coordination Committee. After the meeting, Karami said:

[Begin recording] The Coordination Committee met to review all aspects of the situation, particularly following the blessed 'Id al-Fitr. May God bring back the day coupled with prosperity and blessings. Through our contacts in light of the visits made by many personalities, responsible officials, local forces, and others, we are assured of the situation, security, and the atmosphere of stability, affection, and cooperation, so that Tripoli can continue to perform its vanguard national role, particularly in these historical circumstances which we are living through.

We all know that plotting is continuing to achieve the goals that were declared when Lebanon's ordeal began.

On the occasion of the Lebanese president's visit to President Reagan, we would like our delegation to be frank and resolute on all that affects Lebanon's integrity, sovereignty, and future. We, as Lebanese, in our solidarity and unity, can dictate our sovereignty and rights through a united stance and through the UN Security Council's resolutions which cannot be underestimated as they were passed unanimously.

On this occasion, we must turn to Syria and the Arabs on the question of our fruit produce. Our fruits are of good quality and we do not wish to advertise lest some think that we are trying to put our interests and our welfare above the interest and welfare of all the Arabs.

However, we must ask them to facilitate the marketing of our agricultural and economic products.

Hence we will be able to further our steadfastness and struggle because our situation cannot be handled without their support. [end recording]

Junblatt Ststement in Tripoli

JN141933 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, has arrived in Tripoli, northern Lebanon, after concluding a visit to Damascus. He said that preparations are under way to form an opposition front against the authorities and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, adding that the measures which will be taken to form this front will be announced soon.

In Tripoli, Junblatt met with former Lebanese President Sulayman Franjiyah and former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami. On the possibility of redeploying the Lebanese Army in the mountain if a partial Israeli withdrawal takes place, Junblatt said: If an internal Lebanese political agreement is not reached, we will regrettably — and I say this very clearly — be forced to resist the Lebanese Army and prevent its entry into the mountain area. Junblatt added: Syria has a pan-Arab right to remain in Lebanon in order to defend this country and preserve its security.

KUNA on Progressive Socialist Party Intentions

LD131150 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Beirut, 13 Jul (KUNA) — The atmosphere in the Ash-Shuf mountain area is extremely tense, as security reports this morning noted a concentrated armed presence which included the axes of both areas. This has taken place after a night of intermittent fierce clashes.

Local journalists report that sniper fire has not stopped between the two towns of 'Alayh and Bkhishtay, nor on all the other traditional axes. They added that the fighters of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP], headed by Walid Junblatt, called upon the mountain population to close ranks after the resolution, adopted by the PSP, to "refuse the Lebanese Army entry to the mountain except in accordance with a comprehensive political agreement."

A PSP official told KUNA today: "We fear that the partial withdrawal, which is exaggeratedly publicized by the Israeli occupation forces, might be a prelude to its permanent settlement in the Lebanese south, and we think that the partial withdrawal is the only achievement that will result from the rejected Lebanese-Israeli agreement."

The official added: "Israel has started preparing for this withdrawal. It began with steps that included establishing settlement and defense centers in Jabal al-Baruk and a permanent presence and occupation in the south, which Israel will separate from Lebanon by means of "security gates." Because of this we will not refuse the Lebanese Army entry to the mountain or any other Lebanese area if its entry is according to a political agreement and to previously agreed controls by all the effective powers of this country, which reject all forms of sectarian and partisan control and oppression." He continued: "If the Lebanese Army enters the mountain after a partial Israeli withdrawal, without a

comprehensive national solution that preserves Lebanon's unity and independence, we will consider its entry as an explicit challenge in favor of the Phalangist side which came with the Israeli occupation and has remained throughout the occupation."

The party official warned against the consequences "which might lead to an open war that will be extremely costly for everybody."

Mountain Druze Asked To Confront Army Deployment

NC142036 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] In a radio message to the Progressive Socialist Party intercepted this evening, there are instructions to the armed men to intensify their watch in the mountain and to confront the legitimate Lebanese forces as soon as they begin to advance there.

Four Army Personnel Wounded in Gunfire 14 July

NC141240 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] It has been reported that four Lebanese Army personnel, including Major Faris Sufiyah, were wounded by gunfire in 'Alayh while a Lebanese Army unit was on reconnaissance following reports about Israeli movements and transfers. It was learned that one of the soldiers is seriously wounded.

Defense Minister Condemns Attack

NC141414 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Commenting on the incident in which gunfire was opened on a Lebanese Army patrol in 'Alayh today, the national defense and education minister, 'Isam Khuri, stated the following: While I was inspecting the examination centers to supervise the measures adopted to ensure a security climate enabling our children to sit for their examinations in an appropriate atmosphere and while I was urging those concerned to contribute toward guaranteeing this sound atmosphere, treacherous persons opened gunfire on Lebanese Army personnel without being deterred by their national conscience. I consider the incident more than accidental and more than one gunman is involved. I condemn the criminal attempt directed against the legitimate authority. I consider every bullet directed against the Lebanese Army as being directed against every citizen seeking peace, freedom, and security.

If the culprit was able to escape justice today, he will never be able to escape the guilt of his conscience and from the penalty of justice in the near future. Let it be known that such actions will not affect the Army's march, progress, and ambition. Such actions will not prevent the Army from carrying out its duties on every inch of the homeland.

VOL Reports Further

NC141606 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The attack on a Lebanese Army patrol in the 'Alayh area today overshadowed other incidents.

It was regarded as a desperate attempt to hinder the restoration of the legitimate authority and its control over the areas occupied by foreign armies. It was an attempt to hinder the legitmate authority's efforts to bring about security and stability there.

Armed socialists ambushed a Lebanese Army patrol on a reconnaissance mission in the 'Alayh area in preparation for deployment should the Israelis withdraw from their positions in this area. Four military men were wounded, including Major Faris Sufiyah and officer Philip Rahhal, while two armed men, Mahid Abi Rafi' and another of the Al-Jurdi family, were killed and three others were wounded including an armed man of the Ad-Dana family.

Army personnel in 13 jeeps went on reconnaissance patrols at 0700. One patrol in the 'Aramun area was exposed to a socialist ambush and an attempt was made to kidnap the patrol's personnel. However the attempt failed.

Meanwhile, the socialists in 'Bayh forcibly closed down the schools.

While the army patrol was fired on, former deputy Fadlallah Talhuq attempted to intervene to stop the socialists' passive actions but they beat and injured him. Talhuq was taken to the hospital for treatment.

AFP Reports Attacks

NC141951 Paris AFP in English 1945 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Beirut, July 14 (AFP) — Two people were killed and 18 wounded in a clash between a Lebanese Army patrol and a group of Druze protestors at 'Alayh, 15 kms (10 miles) southeast of Beirut today.

The two dead were civilians, and thirteen of the wounded were soldiers, reports said.

Explosion Occurs Near Israeli Patrol in Sidon

NC142114 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] A NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Sidon reports that at 2220 this evening, an explosion went off as an Israeli patrol was passing near the 'Usayran hospital. The number of casualties among the patrol members is not known because the Israeli forces sealed off the area. The Israeli forces combed the area and opened up intensive machinegun fire.

VOL: Iranians, Syrians Clash in Damascus
NC141540 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] We have learned that clashes broke out in Damascus between members of the Iranian revolution guards and Syrian intelligence personnel, in which two members of the guards and three Syrian intelligence personnel were killed.

UK Reportedly Agrees To Send Forces to Lebanon
NC141817 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] While it has been reiterated that France proposes to send more forces to Lebanon to ensure support for the Lebanese security march, information from New York indicates that Britain has agreed to send a military force within the framework of supporting the Lebanese authority to restore its sovereignty over Lebanese territory.

TISHRIN Editor Attacks Yasir 'Arafat

PM141523 Damascus Tishrin in Arabic 9 Jul pp 1, 11

[Part II of Chief Editor 'Amid Khuli article: "'Arafat and Us"]

[Text] First of all, despite all that has happened and what "'Arafatism" has done to the Palestinian national march and the central Arab cause, Syria will not allow itself to be blackmailed and will not be drawn into actions incompatible with its beliefs and known principled stands. Propanda and political campaigns, ingratitude, and doublecrossing will not make it lose sight of the right course.

The issue now is Fatah and 'Arafat's pursuits within Palestinian action in a manner contrary to the policies, strategy, and behavior of the Palestinian institutions.

Syria, this heroic homeland, the homeland that now embodies the nation's grandeur and national pride, refuses and disdains small adversaries; it refuses to be a party or an adversary to any individual in this universe, let alone 'Arafat. It refuses to be diverted from its major cause which others have betrayed or abandoned.

Let us again briefly pause at a major slogan which has been utilized in every direction except the right one, a slogan used for every purpose except its basic purpose, rendered devoid of any positive content, and exploited as a cover to conspire against the cause. This is the slogan of independent Palestinian decision-making, over which 'Arafat sheds tears when he is asked to utilize it in the right direction and not when these decisions are degraded and become a tool in the hands of Arab reaction and forces hostile to the Palestinian cause and a channel for the implementation of all non-national and non-Palestinian plans.

It is only then that this slogan is raised — in order to silence the Arabs when these decisions are sold and used for the benefit of any U.S. or reactionary plan.

What is strange is that these decisions are never utilized in accordance with their struggle and liberation content, which is consistent with the principles of the PLO and its institutions. Rather, it is sought to be used only for the purpose of promoting suspect plans beginning with Camp David and ending with the Reagan plan, the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, and the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

I can definitely say on the basis of facts that to this moment 'Arafat has not defined the natural Palestinian attitude toward Camp David, either publicly, indirectly, in writing, or in speeches. In contrast, he has never stopped the dialogue with the Camp David regime, first with As-Sadat and now with Mubarak. The channels of contact with that regime have been and still are open. I beg anybody to remind me of anything that is contrary to this truth.

Since Camp David and to this day, 'Arafat has in no way condemned As-Sadat's regime and policies. In fact in his private meetings he has defended this regime and policies. He was probably justifying his treasonous action by resorting to the same slogan, "independent decisionmaking," under which Egypt has the right to choose its policies, stands, and national decision allegedly in accordance with its sovereign right. This is point one.

'Arafat persistently supported all the proposed liquidationist plans, all of which were American, beginning with the first Fes [summit], which was contrary to all the PLO resolutions. He was enthusiastic in advocating these plans in all his private and public meetings. We all recall his statement in Japan. This is point two.

During the seige of Beirut, 'Arafat's maximum ambition, as we all know, and maximum desire in the battle, whether won or lost, was to win an American smile of approval from any official level. He used the entire Beirut battle to obtain any form of U.S. recognition or dialogue. Nobody has the right to argue with him over his right to independent decisionmaking! This is point three.

'Arafat was the first to pick up Reagan's plan. In fact he was the first to be informed of Reagan's plan before it was announced, so that he would advocate its advantages to the Palestinian people and begin his well-known dialogue with Jordan in order to sell out Palestine and carry out the U.S. plan under the illusion of gaining something from the United States. This was — what a catastrophe! — on the pretext of exercising independent decision-making. This is point four, a serious and provocative point on both the individual and national levels. Trusting the national cause to Husayn, the United States, and Israel is an independent decision and an independent practice of independent decisionmaking!

To engage in dialogue with Zionist forces which had the "honor" of occupying large parts of Palestine and of other Arab states when they were in power because they are "democratic and peaceful" is an independent decision which the Arabs and especially Syria should allow him to exercise.

Last but not least, to this moment 'Arafat has not defined an attitude toward the the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, which the United States and Israel imposed on Lebanon for the express purpose of expelling Syria and and the PLO from Lebanon and turning the country into an Israeli protectorate. Naturally, the agreement was concluded under a slogan identical to that of 'Arafat's — independent decisionmaking. That is because Lebanon is free to determine its future and therefore has the right to an independent decision to conclude the treasonous agreement with Israel.

When 'Arafat sheds tears about independent decisionmaking, he certainly wants to lend legitimacy to the independent decisions of others.

As-Sadat's treasonous decision was also an independent decision and an expression of sovereignty. Husayn's decision to seek out the cause is also an independent decision and an expression of sovereignty. Consequently, the Lebanese Phalangists' decision to conclude an agreement with Israel is an independent decision and an expression of sovereignty according to the "'Arafatist" concept of independent decisionmaking. Wasn't the Lebanese regime's main excuse for conlcuding the submission agreement that it was an independent Lebanese decision emanating from Lebanese sovereignty?

This is how he wants independent decisionmaking to be exercised — to achieve any objective other than the national objective and the pan-Arab struggle objective.

A decision, any decision within the context of the conflict, should have a specific content, a specific political orientation, and a specific liberation objective: It should comply with the nation's will. Only then will such a decision be independent and find Syria willing to back it with its Armed Forces, people, and capabilities and to arouse the world in order to defend it. We do not believe nor have we felt that it is this kind of decision that 'Arafat is talking about or that 'Arafat wants to exercise even if only once.

He wants an independent decision for an independent surrender and independent forsaking of the cause; he does not want anybody to deny him this strange "independence."

The independent decision within the liberation struggle context, which is not subject to argument or question, and to which Syria accepts no alternative, is the decision to liberate the land and to restore the rights. It is the decision to wrest a just peace with its two well-known conditions: total Israeli withdrawal and the Palestinian people's rights to establish their state on their national soil.

We shall amputate the fingers of whoever exercises decisionmaking contrary to this course. We will not tolerate freedom to commit treason or to sell out the cause. Palestine is southern Syria, and whoever attacks the Palestinian organizations struggling for an independent decision in accordance with its national struggle concept will find Syria confronting him without hesitation. Syria will not allow such a Palestinian decision to be tampered with under the cover of any slogan or verbal screen. Such an understanding of independent decisionmaking is an advanced form of "Phalangism" and of Sadatism and of Husaynism (relating to King Husayn). In the circumstances 'Arafat has no right to deny others the decision he wants for himself and wants himself to exercise.

This is 'Arafat's "Phalangism," and he knows very well where it leads. It is a new Sadatism that Palestinian and Arab action did not know before. In fact, it is a serious precedent in national political action that justifies all the traitors of the nation to take such independent decisions, to dissent from the nation, to enter into an alliance with the United States and Israel, and transfer the right to independent decisions to Arab reaction, the United States, and Israel.

There remains one "small" marginal question: Why does 'Arafat's independent decisionmaking become threatened and why does 'Arafat cry bitterly over this decisionmaking only when Syria is involved and when harm is intended for it? Why does 'Arafat insist on this independent decision when dealing with Al-Asad's Syria, leader of the Arab struggle, while not insisting on it and not being concerned with it when he is dealing with all the capitals of Arab reaction?

These are the implications and discrepancies in the 'Arafatist concept and 'Arafatist practice.

This is our concept and the concept of the Palestinian resistance and Palestinian people of how independent decisionmaking and its exercise should be. It cannot be exercised without this all-encompassing concept. If anyone has gotten tired of the struggle or the struggle has tired him, let him find his own decision in his own special way. Palestine is the cause of a nation, it belongs to a nation, and nobody has the right to act singlehandedly or compromise over what may concern it. Beware of fatal mistakes.

"First and foremost Syria will remain above becoming involved in a dispute with individuals however big they may try to be and however ungrateful they are. It rejects such quarrels and such small adversaries. It has no time to waste; it has time only for building its intrinsic power that would ensure for it the means and the capability to protect the principal cause, the Palestinian cause, against the tampering and the ingratitude of others." [quotation as published] Syria has no time for marginal things that might distract it from concentrating on the principal enemy and frustrating the proposed U.S. plans which are now represented in the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The agreement shall fail, and there shall be no decision in the area other than our decision, the decision of the whole nation.

AL-BA'TH Declares Position After Shultz Visit

PM141424 Damascus Al-Ba'th in Arabic 7 Jul 83 p 1

[Turki Saqr editorial: "Syria's Decision Is Final, Not Almost Final"]

[Text] It is now certain and clear to everyone that Syria's position on vital Arab issues is not a casual or variable one that can be shaken by pressures or affected by temptations. This position's strength, effectiveness, and presence stem, above all, from the fact that it is based on objectivity, UN principles, international legitimacy, and absolute insistent on rights and on self-determination.

It was therefore natural that Syria had nothing to add to its final position on the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Syria, in fact, has nothing to retract from and nothing to offer in order to please one side or another. This fact was very clear before U.S. Secretary of State Shultz arrived in Damascus the day before yesterday. It is equally clear now, following his departure from Damascus after hearing Syria's views at the highest level.

We say that Syria has nothing to add to its position because Syria does not deal with others on the basis of final decisions, almost final decisions, half attitudes, or half concepts. In all its dealings with everyone in the region and abroad Syria has always had one decision which became final as soon as Syria announced it.

The categorical rejection of the agreement that Washington and Tel Aviv want to impose on Lebanon falls within this context. It is Syria's final decision, made after careful study taking into consideration all details pertaining to the entire Lebanese question. It is not rejection for the sake of rejection. It is dictated by pressing national and pan-Arab requirements for Syria and the Arab nation. That is why nobody can add anything to the essence of the Syrian decision on the grounds that Syria may have overlooked something.

Nobody can make a single article of that agreement look attractive to Syria or claim that it certainly heralds Lebanon's deliverance from its present crisis. It is therefore natural that anyone interested in knowing Syria's position will always hear one and the same final decision which Syria has repeatedly stated.

It is on this basis that Syria does not consider dialogue embarrassing, because dialogue does not in any way mean change, amendment, or retraction of attitudes. It is in fact a means of expressing Syria's views to prevent misunderstanding and misinterpretation.

At any rate, the cause to which Syria clings and is determined not to lose is a pan-Arab cause that concerns not only Syria and the Syrian people but also, in the final analysis, the Arab masses and vital forces. The sole right to handle the cause belongs to these masses and vital forces at a time when many values have fallen at the hands of the trustees and guardians who are trying to dispense this right of the masses behind their backs to ensure a good and easy life for themselves.

Syria was destined to cling to this right and make it sacred. Anyone tampering with it will burn his fingers. Syria was also destined to hold the line in an era of Arab collapse which would have hit rock bottom if it were not for Syria's resolve and firm attitude.

What has happened to give others the impression that there has been some new development and that Syria would let go and would offer gifts to those who covet Lebanese and Arab rights? Has there been any change in the Shultz agreement to warrant a change in Syria's attitude? Did the others imagine that by threatening aggression and exerting pressure through all channels they could make Syria adopt two conflicting decisions on the same issue?

With maximum clarity we say that those who are betting on a change in the Syrian attitude toward the Israeli-Phalangist agreement should cancel the agreement because that is the sound way and the only way.

That agreement is like plowing the sea. In other words, it was stillborn. It will not survive no matter how many kisses of life it is given because it runs contrary to logic, justice, UN resolutions, and all Arab interests. So why should Syria accept it and why should it keep quiet about it when it prejudices the very essence of Syria's national and pan-Arab security?

For all these reasons, Syria could not possibly have said to Shultz on his latest tour anything different from what it told him before that. Syria did not expect from Shultz gifts or bags full of temptations and offers. It simply wants Washington to stop encouraging the Zionist aggressors and to respect UN principles and resolutions.

The Shultz agreement in Lebanon remains a threat to Lebanon's security and interests and to the security of Syria and the Arab nation. It is certainly a threat to a just peace in the region and is more dangerous and unfair than the Camp David agreements.

Syria has confirmed through its leader Comrade Hafiz al-Asad that its position on the agreement is final. This means that Syria will use everything at its disposal to oppose and abort the agreement. What is at Syria's disposal is sufficient to safeguard our honor and dignity. It has been our custom to calculate the cost of our attitudes well and to consider all eventualities well.

AL-BA'TH on Al-Jumayyil U.S. Visit, Resistance

JN150900 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Press review]

[Text] In its commentary the newspaper *Al-Ba'th* asks: What does the Lebanese president expect to find in Washington? In its own response to this question, *Al-Ba'th* says: Before the Lebanese president's departure for Washington, the United States concluded the Lebanese deal with Israel. Before Shultz' departure from Beirut, U.S. mediator Philip Habib had already prepared for the deal with the Lebanese decisionmakers represented in the Phalangist Party. Is Al-Jumayyil's visit to hold talks or sign the U.S.-Israeli-Phalangist deal?

All indications show that Israel has two objectives in mind: first, to impose a fait accompli on Lebanon and subjugate part of it to a permanent Israeli occupation; second, to impose a partition formula that satisfies a Phalangist demand which the Phalangists have been hopig to achieve since the late fifties.The United States wants to subjugate Lebanon to the will of the U.S. ambassador in Beirut; Israel wants to loot the Lebanese economy and use its resources in the service of the Israeli shekel; the Phalangists want to set up a confederal state like Switzerland. All this is directed at proving that the Lebanese people are not a people of one affiliation linked to the Arab nation. Thus it will be easy for the Zionist aggressors to fulfil their aspiration of creating sectarian entities in Lebanon. It will also be easy for those who want to dominate the Lebanese decision to control both land and people under Israeli weapons and the NATO soldiers in the multinational force.

This is the deal the United States and Israel prepared with the participation of the strongest side in the Lebanese authority. Will President al-Jumayyil be surprised at that?

Al-Ba'th adds: Although any answer to this question is premature, indications show that a complete alliance has preceded the tripartite coordination process with the aim of eliminating the Lebanese people's national impact. The joint persecution operation against Lebanese nationalist elements is one of the most outstanding phenomena of this serious alliance. Zionist officials assert that the redeployment of their forces is taking place in complete coordination with the Lebanese Government and the United States and that what is required before this operation is complete is the rescue of the Beirut government from the escalating nationalist and pan-Arab movement in Lebanon. This movement developed after intentions were disclosed and after all ties between the enemies of unified and independent Lebanon had become clear.

Concluding, *Al-Ba'th* says: Syria, which stood by Lebanon in its predicament and worked and sacrificed so that Lebanon could restore its vigor and independence, must *now* and tomorrow stand with the Lebanese nationalist surge — a force which is resisting occupation and its agents in the Lebanese Government for the sake of realizing a unified and independent Lebanon. Any official or unofficial movement violating this framework will certainly be doomed to failure and defeat.

In another commentary headlined "The Escalation of Lebanese Resistance Is the Only Way To Evict the Israeli Occupier," *Al-Ba'th writes: The Lebanese nationalist resistance, which* has been taking place in Lebanon since the Israeli invasion, particularly in that area which is under direct Israeli occupation, is getting stronger day after day and is moving firmly toward developing the current state of the nationalsit resistance into a mammoth popular uprising that will constitute a natural prelude to any real national liberation revolution. What is more important is the comprehensiveness and secrecy of the Lebanese nationalist resistance operations in all the areas under the Israeli invaders' occupation. The enemy could not disclose the simplest matters related to this resistance, a matter which confirms that all strata of our Arab people in Lebanon are either directly or indirectly taking part in these operations.

All this affirms that the Lebanese nationalist resistance is seriously and effectively following the right path toward a comprehensive national liberation revolution, a revolution where the Israeli occupiers will be expelled from Lebanon for good and the agents and traitors dealing with the enemy, like traitor Sa'd Haddad and his gang, will be destroyed. Only the banner of unified and independent Lebanon with its Arab affiliation and its national and pan-Arab genuineness will be raised in the fraternal country.

IDF Begins Pullback; Begin U.S. Visit Discussed

TA151037 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 15 Jul 83 pp 1, 11

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Text] Israel has actually begun its redeployment in Lebanon.

During the past few days, the IDF has gradually begun evacuating territories under its control, handing them over in an orderly manner to the Lebanese Army. Following the withdrawal from Monte Verde, east of Beirut, the IDF began evacuating Khaldah according to an agreement reached in the past few days during contacts between Israeli and Lebanese representatives.

Jerusalem is inclined to achieve full coordination with the Lebanese Government through direct contacts, while reporting the agreements to the United States. Senior political sources in Jerusalem pointed to Defense Minister Moshe Arens' remarks yesterday about the political relations between Israel and Lebanon as an expression of this inclination.

Meanwhile, in the prime minister's office preparations are continuing for Prime Minister Menahem Begin's upcoming visit to Washington, which Jerusalem political sources say "will be the shortest political mission of any Israeli prime minister to the United States." In what would be a first for him, Begin is likely to skip a visit to New York and concentrate solely on his political mission in Washington. However, no final decision has yet been made in this matter. The prime minister's office is being flooded with requests from the major U.S. television networks, the major newspapers, and large Jewish communities for meetings with Begin, but it appears that most will be rejected.

According to the plan now taking shape, Begin will spend 4 days in the United States, and will hold two working meetings with President Reagan. Begin will be accompanied by the head of his office, Yehi'el Qadishay, his adviser on communications affairs, Uri Porat, and his military secretary Colonel 'Azri'el Nevo. No decision has yet been made about the participation of experts from the defense establishment and the Foreign Ministry. Israel's ambassador to Washington, Me'ir Rosenne, will attend the prime minister's political meetings.

In Jerusalem, Begin's inclination not to have Ministers Arens and Shamir accompany him on his trip was attributed to his decision to use his talks with the U.S. President for an exchange of assessments, rather than for making political decisions, which would clearly be begging if the two senior government ministers were present.

Shamir, Arens Not Going

TA141206 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 14 Jul 83 p 1

["Exclusive" report by U.S. based correspondent Yosef Pri'el]

[Text] Washington — In contacts held in preparation for Prime Minister Menahe Begin's upcoming visit to Washington, it was decided that Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens would not accompany the prime minister on his visit. This was reported to the *Davar* correspondent by sources in Washington.

Preparations for the visit went into high gear yesterday at the Israeli Embassy in Washington. The embassy formed a plan which was sent to the prime minister's office for approval. According to those sources, the plan includes — in addition to meetings with President Reagan and officials in his administration — meetings with the foreign affairs committees in Congress, public appearances in two forums, and possibly a press conference.

The sources noted that although this was not yet finalized, it seems that the prime minister will only visit Washington on this visit, and will not make a visit to New York as in the past. According to them, this visit is intended to be practical, and many bilateral subjects — apart from the Lebanon situation —will be brought up during the visit, since Israel would like to take advantage of the improved relations between the two countries.

Beirut Attempts To Tighten Hold on South

TA150725 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Government has recently taken a series of steps to tighten its ties with southern Lebanon in anticipation of the IDF's redeployment along the Al-'Awwali River line. All senior officials from southern Lebanon have been summoned to Beirut for consultations, as there is fear for the relations between the south and the central government. Our correspondent in the north, Hayim Hecht, reports:

[Begin Hecht recording] When the B'abda Palace realized that the concentrated diplomatic effort to dissuade Israel from carrying out its plans was not bearing fruit, the Lebanese carried out a series of actions to assure their influence in the south even after the initial stage of the redeployment. There have recently been personnel changes in some of the most important official posts in the south, with the government being careful to place its loyalists in the senior power positions.

Khalil Fayyad, governor of the Druze province, has been sent on vacation and his Christian secretary, who is closely associated with the Al-Jumayyil family, has been appointed to the post. The police commander in southern Lebanon, Colonel (Ashur), has been transferred from his post and replaced by the B'abda police commander, a Christian who is very active in the president's party.

The Lebanese Government, which continuously maintains very close contacts with UNIFIL, recently gave the force tasks completely deviating from its original mandate. UNIFIL, with the blessing of the government in Beirut, is presently trying to create for itself in the south an alternative to the Civilian Administration. This is one more step in the series of steps that President al-Jumayyil is taking to assure a hold on the south, in view of the fear in Beirut that the IDF's redeployment along the Al-'Awwali line in the near future in effect means the partitioning of Lebanon. [end recording]

'Vigorous' Consultations Being Held With Lebanon

TA141525 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Israel and Lebanon have been holding vigorous consultations on the IDF's planned redeployment in Lebanon.

Briefing foreign correspondents in Jerusalem today, a senior official said that the Lebanese are not enthusiastic about the idea,but they have not officially rejected it. The official pointed out that the consultations are aimed at ensuring maximum coordination with Lebanon in order to prevent forces hostile to Israel from taking over the area vacated by the IDF.

According to him, the Lebanese realize Israel's need to reduce the number of casualties,and they are also interested in including more Lebanese territory under their rule.

More on Discussions

TA141049 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 14 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by Yehuda Litani]

[Text] Contacts on various levels were held recently between Israeli and Lebanese representatives in an attempt to convince the Lebanese Government to agree in principle to an IDF redeployment in Lebanon. U.S. representatives Habib and Draper held contacts as well with Lebanese Government representatives on this issue.

It has been reported that the Lebanese have not yet agreed to an IDF redeployment along the Al-'Awwali, and are very concerned about it because, according to them, their army is not capable of controlling such a large area at this stage.

The Lebanese, it was reported, do agree to a less significant Israeli withdrawal. Therefore, Defense Minister Prof Moshe Arens thinks that the redeployment should be done in stages and not all at once. Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Moshe Levi, on the other hand, thinks that the redeployment should be done in one step — to the Al-'Awwali River, since a redeployment in stages is more expensive and takes longer.

Political elements in Jerusalem said last night that the decision in principle on the withdrawal would be made before the prime minister's visit to Washington at the end of the month.

Arens Says Agreement Possible

TA141950 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens this evening stated that there are at present chances for reaching political relations with the Lebanese Government, but that Israel should not rush to effect a unilateral withdrawal. Mr Arens was speaking before the Herut young guard in Tel Aviv a short time ago, and our correspondent 'Ofer Taler reports some of his remarks:

[Begin Arens videotape] All those who scream about the 45 km should ask themselves: What would our situation be today if the PLO ruled over Beirut? All those asking themselves this question know that we did what we had to do. They know that we have a chance today — although nothing is certain in the Middle East and nothing is certain when Israel conducts negotiations with a neighboring Arab government — to reach normal political relations which would ultimately become relations of peace with Lebanon. We also have a chance today to reach a situation where the Lebanese Government can stand up to the commitment it undertook in the Israeli-Lebanese agreement not to allow terrorist operations against Israel from Lebanese territory.

All those who stand up and scream that we must withdraw — Mr Peres was speaking about a unilateral withdrawal — either do not understand or do not want to understand that a unilateral withdrawal — that is, getting on the tanks and the armored personnel carriers and driving south — ultimately means that the areas we would be vacating would be taken over by PLO men and the Syrian Army. Through this unilateral withdrawal we would simply be bringing closer the confrontation line from its present location very far away from the Israeli border closer to our northern border. [end videotape]

Labor Party Endorses Lebanon Withdrawal

TA141523 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The Labor Party maintains that the IDF should withdraw to a security strip in southern Lebanon, and that the areas vacated by it should be taken over by the Lebanese Army and the multinational force. This should be effected through consultations with the United States and the Lebanese Government in order to prevent the deployment of Syrian and PLO forces which might lead to an escalation of the situation.

This proposal was endorsed by a majority of 49 votes of members of the Labor Party Bureau and its Knesset faction, while 2 members abstained. Our correspondent Asher Schwartz points out that Yitzhaq Rabin objected to the wording about preventing the deployment of Syrian and PLO forces. However, his objection was overruled.

Ari'el Sharon Supports Gradual IDF Withdrawal

TA150554 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Minister Ari'el Sharon has expressed support for a gradual withdrawal from Lebanon. He has recommended first withdrawing to the Al-'Awwali line, establishing afterward a buffer to be controlled by a UN force, and ultimately withdrawing to the international border. He has recommended turning over the Ash-Shuf mountains to the Lebanese Army.

Sharon was speaking to an assembly of Herut youth in Rosh Ha'ayin.

IDF-MNF Relations Reportedly Much Improved

TA141406 Tel Aviv Bamahane in Hebrew 13 Jul 83 p 5

[Report by Ya'ir Lapit]

[Text] A few months after the "Johnson incident" — in which a U.S. soldier leaped toward an Israeli tank claiming it went out of the area controlled by the IDF — the relations between the IDF and the soldiers of the multinational force [MNF] in Lebanon have improved beyond recognition. This has been reported by security sources on both sides.

According to Israeli officers, the improvement in the relations is due to the new communications system which was set up after the incidents. This system enables immediate communication for settling local misunderstandings. The officers testify that "at the moment, all is comfortable with the U.S. force and there are no problems." According to them, however, the serious problem of the passage of terrorists from the area controlled by the MNF to the area controlled by the IDF has not yet been solved.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Arthur Berger said in a talk with *Bamahane that he does not know whether to attribute the* improvement in relations to any change in U.S. policy. "The problems were mainly technical, and these resulted in occurrences that could only be defined as incidental," he said.

IDF Gets 'Hostile Reception' From Druze in South

TA141854 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1820 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Southern Lebanon, 14 Jul (ITIM) — The IDF continues to investigate the incident in which 2 IDF soldiers were killed and 16 wounded. Large IDF forces were accorded a very hostile reception upon entering the Druze village of Mimas. The soldiers were pelted with stones and derogatory slogans were chanted at them. Tires were also set on fire at the entrances to the village. The IDF did not respond and continued with its searches as if nothing had happened. Derogatory grafitti against the IDF was painted in other Druze villages on Thursday. The IDF ordered the grafitti erased.

Meanwhile, the IDF has increased patrols in villages in the eastern sector — including preventive patrols [siyurey mena']. It is also setting up random roadblocks and has blocked roads to prevent attacks on IDF soldiers.

IDF Intervenes in 'Alayh Clash; 4 Druze Killed

TA141547 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Four Druze were killed and a Lebanese Army officer was wounded in the course of a violent clash between the Druze and the Lebanese Army in 'Alayh today. This took place when a convoy of Lebanese Army senior officers passed through the area and encountered a violent demonstration by the Druze. Our correspondent Doron Rosenblum reports from Beirut:

[Begin Rosenblum recording] The clash today, we are told by officers in this sector, is an expression of feelings prevailing among the Druze against the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese Government in general. As for the details of the incident, senior Lebanese Army officers toured along the Beirut-Damascus road in order to prepare for a possible redeployment in the sector. The officers reached an IDF roadblock located on the Beirut-Damascus road, in the 'Alayh area, when they encountered a furious armed Druze crowd.

The Druze set tires on fire, smashed the windshields of Lebanese jeeps, and tried to beat Lebanese Army officers. At this stage the two sides started to exchange fire. The IDF intervened and rescued the Lebanese Army convoy. Later, the IDF dispersed the crowd. Four Druze were killed in the course of the incident and a Lebanese Army officer was wounded in the hand. Our forces sustained no casualties. Quiet is prevailing in the area now. [end recording]

Begin Comments on Lebanese War, Hebron Incidents

TA141853 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1830 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpt] Jerusalem, 14 Jul (ITIM) — "There is nothing more painful than having our soldiers falling in Lebanon. We are doing our best to reduce the number of victims, and we are at the height of consultations with Lebanon and the United States over the redeployment of the IDF forces in the area," Prime Minister Menahem Begin stated this evening at a congress of U.S. orthodox rabbis held at the Laromme Hotel in Jerusalem.

The prime minister explained that the Lebanese war has been protracted, although the government had not intended that. "We did not think we would be conducting such a lengthy war," Mr Begin noted. He pointed out that 5 days after the beginning of the Peace for Galilee operation when the IDF had reached the 45-km line, Israel announced a unilateral cease-fire, but the enemy did not honor our decision, continued the fire, and even declared that it would not lay down its arms until its ultimate objective — Israel's annihilation — was achieved.

Referring to the incidents in Hebron, the prime minister noted that nobody is allowed to take any measures to protect the security of settlements in Eretz Yisra'el, except for those so authorized. On the other hand, however, "we live with Arabs in places such as Yafo, Haifa, Nazareth and Ma'alot. So why can't we live with them also in Judaea and Samaria," Mr Begin asked rhetorically.

Further Comments

TA150634 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 15 Jul 83 p 2

[ITIM and *Ha'aretz* correspondent report]

[Excerpts] Referring to the Hebron incidents, Prime Minister Mehahem Begin noted that no one can take measures to defend settlements in Eretz Yisra'el except those authorized to do this. The prime minister declared that nobody can dictate to us where we should live in the land of our forefathers.

Begin disclosed that a few months ago King Husayn was invited to participate in peace talks with Israel but he refused. According

to him, the initial impression he received was that he is prepared to open talks, but the Rabat summit declaration — which views Yasir 'Arafat as the sole representative of the Palestinians — deterred him.

Shamir Comments on Relations With Egypt

TA141450 Tel Aviv Hatzofe in Hebrew 14 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by Yona Kohen]

[Text] True, "the Green Line" is gradually being erased from the political consciousness as well as in everyday activity in the territories. This was stated yesterday by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in the Knesset plenum in answer to MK Abba Eban, who suggested a discussion on "2 years after the formation of the Cabinet; the freeze in the peace move."

Abba Eban complained about the erasing of the Green Line in actual fact, and called on the government not to create facts in the territories that would make Israeli rule permanent, but would leave room and possibilities for a territorial compromise. By 46 votes to 44, Eban's proposal was stricken from the agenda. The foreign minister told Mr Eban that all of Zion's enemies would have applauded such a speech. Minister Shamir reiterated that the PLO is an extreme enemy of Israel and any weakening of it is good for us.

As for advancing peace, the foreign minister said that three [as published] important events greatly influenced the relations with Egypt:

A. The disappearance of President as-Sadat from the stage of the Middle East removed the personal commitment of one of its creators from the peace process. We had disagreements with As-Sadat even during his lifetime on the speed of the process and the important aspects of normalization. However, in every stage of these disagreements we had a very strong tool to overcome the difficulties and advance the process — a summit meeting between As-Sadat and the prime minister. Each such meeting resulted in another step forward. The personal cooperation established between the two never failed, even in the face of obstacles that at times seemed insurmountable. Although President Mubarak — who was elected president of Egypt after As-Sadat's death — promised officially that he would continue along the path of As-Sadat — and he continues to be faithful to the peace agreements — he is doing so in his own way. The powerful tool of summit meetings does not exist anymore to correct problems and bypass obstacles.

B. After the end of the Sinai evacuation on 25 April 1982, an enormous incentive — one that had pushed Egypt to come toward us in everything pertaining to the normalization — disappeared. Egypt retained the formal frameworks arising from the peace treaty and the normalization agreement. This was expressed by continued diplomatic relations, open borders, land and sea transportation, postal connections, and a general compliance with the rules of the peace treaty pertaining to the security arrangements in the Sinai.

The remaining formal frameworks were practically emptied of any content in most areas. This was especially evident in the diplomatic sphere following Egypt's recall of its ambassador to Israel. Egypt also stopped issuing export permits for Israeli merchandise, a step which can, in actual fact, end any commerce between the two countries. Egypt is also placing obstacles in the way of those Egyptians trying to visit Israel as tourists. Part of this low profile is the anti-Israeli and sometimes anti-Semitic propaganda campaign which continues to varying degrees in the Egyptian media, including the official press. Many meetings, visits, and activities which had been planned were canceled, and cultural ties between the two countries were suspended.

Israel does not agree with this situation. In contacts with government officials in Egypt, we stress the need for basing the bilateral relations on the same basis called for in the peace treaty — that is on the basis of normalization. On every suitable opportunity we told the Egyptian Government, as well as U.S. representatives, that Israel is ready to renew the talks on the subject of an autonomy rule for the Arab residents of Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Region. The minister said that by returning the Egyptian ambassador to Israel there would be an expression of improved relations with Egypt.

The agreement signed between us and Lebanon on 17 May — after prolonged and poignant negotiations between the representatives of both countries — is another step forward in the peace process in the Middle East, despite all the obstacles and difficulties in implementing it because of the Syrian opposition. This document can not be erased from the history of this part of the world.

Shamir Confers Secretly With African Leader

TA150845 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 15 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday conferred secretly with a high-level political figure from an African country in a certain European city. This political figure was described yesterday as "having particular political importance for the State of Israel." The country in question does not have political relations with Israel. The meeting between the foreign minister and the high-level political figure lasted several hours.

A total blackout was imposed in the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry on the foreign minister's secret mission and on the identity of the foreign political figure with whom he met. The Jerusalem Foreign Ministry spokesman, Avi Pazner, yesterday refused to comment on this when asked by *Ma'ariv*.

Upon his return to Israel, Shamir will brief Prime Minister Begin on the results of his political meeting.

Poll Finds Discontent With Government Increasing

TA141242 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 14 Jul 83 p 3

[PORI poll]

[Text] A growing dissatisfaction with the government's functioning can be discerned in the last month. This is revealed by a cross country public opinion poll conducted by the PORI Institute at the request of *Ha'aretz*.

Some 62.7 percent of the general public are critical of the way the government handles the country's problems, as compared to 50.8 percent in April. Only 31.7 percent (as compared to 43 percent in April) praise the way the government handles the country's problems.

The number of those interested in the government staying in power decreased from 66.3 percent in April to 54.5 percent now,and those wanting the government to be changed before the e n d of its present term increased from 23.4 percent in April to 31.8 percent now. Only 48.5 percent — as compared to 58 percent in April — now think that the government actually represents the public in Israel.

Only 26.8 percent — as compared to 37.4 percent in April — are of the opinion that the Likud is the most suitable to handle the problems faced by the State of Israel now. Some 24.5 percent — as compared to 18.4 percent in April — think that the Alignment is presently the most suitable party to handle the country's problems. Some 15.4 percent (11.7 percent in April) are of the opinion that there is no party in Israel suitable to handle the country's problems properly, and 17.2 percent (20.3 percent in April) "do not know" which party could handle the country's problems.

The poll included a representative sample of 1,200 men and women who were personally interviewed all over the country.

ALGERIA

ASH-SHA'B Editorial Urges OAU Action on Chad

PM141046 Algiers Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 3 Jul 83 p 1

[Unattributed editorial: "Political Solution for a Political Problem"]

[Text] What has been happening in Chad for 17 years merits reflection and contemplation and calls for identification of the basic reasons that have prevented this people from seeing the light of independence and enjoying the calm and stability of the rest of the African peoples.

It is inconceivable that this country should remain torn apart and be engaged in fruitless fighting and destruction whose cost is paid by the people with the lives of their children, dispersion, poverty, hunger, and all kinds of deprivation.

Events have proved that this internecine fighting is a vicious circle from which no party can emerge victorious to resolve the situation militarily and finally. Goukouni Oueddei won once, but the civil war did not end. Habre also won, but the war did not end either. The two parties have continued to exchange positions without either being able to claim that it is finally in control of everything.

Experience has shown that any political conflict cannot be resolved by resorting to arms and no solution can be found by the use of force, a fact which the Chadian parties have ignored when they should have drawn the conclusion from this conflict and realized that a solution never lies in military superiority over the adversary but rather in opening the door to dialogue and placing national interests above all other considerations.

Undoubtedly, the responsibility does not fall entirely on the Chadian people, who have tried reconciliation, dialogue, and setting up a national unity government. It is equally the responsibility of foreign quarters that have ruined this experiment and renewed the conflict in a foolish attempt to ensure an impossible victory for the party which it believes serves its interest.

Statements threatening intervention and suspect moves by lackeys of foreign powers on the African Continent fall into this category. These powers have not yet admitted the impossibility of a military solution in favor of the man they installed in power with the force of their arms and the tactics of their agents. Such frenzied activities are sufficient to indicate the nature of the regime which, through the media of these quarters, is described as "legitimate."

What is feared and is expected to happen is that the foreign forces' enthusiasm for supporting and backing this regime will lead to Africans being pitted against one another by prompting their agents to interfere in the internal affairs of an independent and sovereign state in search for an unattainable solution.

There is no doubt that the foreign powers have an interest in "Africanizing" the Chadian problem in order to weaken the African revolutionary tide, involve it in conflicts, and distract it from devoting its attention to confronting the imperialist objectives and the designs of neocolonialism as well as creating new African societies that are not under the tutelage of anybody. Any interference in the Chadian problem will only further exacerbate and complicate it and add to the miseries, tragedies, and dispersion of the Chadian people, which in the final analysis will only result in threatening this country's very existence.

The Chadian parties must be aware of this fact before it is too late. They should stop relying on foreign backing and stop throwing themselves in the lap of foreigners at the expense of the future of the Chadian people. There are enough lessons in Chadian history to make them desist from this futile method. Tombalbaye relied on this method, but what happened to him? Malloum also relied on this method and failed. Others also did but were unable to achieve the desired control; on the contrary, the country slid further into civil war and the Chadian people's revolution deviated from its course.

The most effective course, which the Chadian people expect the armed parties to pursue and which everyone desirous of security and stability hopes for, is to silence the guns and total devotion to dialogue, national reconciliation, and blocking the path of foreign forces, whose only interest is to pour oil on the fire.

It is probably time for the OAU to act and to throw all its weight behind the achievement of this objective so as to block the path of those who, on the pretext of belonging to it, are using it to serve interests that have nothing to do with the interests of the Chadian people and the African peoples in general.

It is inconceivable that the OAU should remain absent from a problem that is of primary concern to it while some foreign powers are establishing their suspect presence in Chad and instructing their agents to volunteer on behalf of the OAU to strengthen their interests and serve their objectives.

LIBYA

JANA Editor Denies Libyans Captured in Chad

LD150436 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1730 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Tripoli, 14 Jul (JANA) — The renegade Hissein Habre claimed that a number of Libyans have been taken prisoner and that those alleged prisoners were captured during the battles between the clique of renegade Hissein Habre and the Chadian National Liberation Army.

The political editor of JANA has commented on these allegations:

The mutinious clique's allegations that Libyans have been taken prisoner by that clique are a mere hypocricy and fabrication. The refutation of these allegations made by the correspondents covering the fighting between the national liberation forces and the forces of Hissein Habre's clique were contradictory, which confirms that they have intentionally lied to cover up the successive defeats they have sustained at the hands of the Transitional National Union Governmentforces.

Last Tuesday someone calling himself the minister of information in Ndjamena's government made fabricated allegations that many Libyans had been captured, that those alleged prisoners would be transferred to Ndjamena, and that a meeting would be arranged between them and journalists. Another official in Habre's clique repeated new allegations concerning those alleged prisoners and claimed that their number is large and that the Libyans, according to his claim, were involved in the fighting on the side of National Liberation Army forces.

As for the so-called Brahim Etno, secretary of the so-called state for the presidency in Ndjamena [name, title as received], he claimed that three Libyans were prisoners and that those alleged three prisoners had died of wounds, as he claimed. However, he did not show the journalists the corpses.

Thus, these claims have revealed a bitter state of impotency with the clique of Hissein Habre by failing to produce any evidence or proof to support their fabricated claims, through which they are attempting to implicate Libya, in order to launch, once again, the campaign of deception and misinformation. We challenge them to produce any proof of their allegations. We affirm our previous stance on the necessity of allowing the committee formed by the OAU to visit Chad to confirm that there are no Libyans there.

MAURITANIA

Haydala Receives Senegalese Envoy 14 July

AB141630 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee of National Salvation and head of state, this morning received Senegalese Rural Development Minister Ahmedou Bator Diop who delivered a message from Senegalese President Abdou Diouf.

In a statement to our reporter after the audience, the Senegalese envoy specified that he discussed with the head of state an important problem concerning our two countries.

[Begin Bator recording] As I said yesterday upon my arrival in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, I brought to His Excellency President Khouna Ould Haydala a message fron his brother and friend, President Abdou Diouf. As I told you, this message concerns a particularly important problem which is of interest to our two countries.

After a lengthy discussion, President Ould Haydala not only gave us a satisfactory solution on all the topics raised, but also encouraged us to find a rapid solution to our problem. [end recording]

It is worth noting that the Senegalese minister was received earlier by Rural Development Minister Mohamed Ould Amar, who was also present at the meeting between the head of state and the Senegalese envoy. Ahmedou Bator will leave Nouakchott soon for Dakar.

PRC Official Comments on Talks With Premier

AB141854 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT Jul 83

[Text] Prime Minister and National Defense Minister Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid Ahmed Taya this morning received Ma Shizhong, vice governor of the Shandong Provincial People's Government. The meeting took place in the presence of Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports Dr Diagana Youssouf and (Massarone Haiye), an ambassador in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation. The Chinese guest talked to Mohamed Mahmoud Drahemane about the topics he discussed with the prime minister:

[Begin Ma recording in Mandarin followed by French translation] Not long ago, I had the great honor of being received by the prime minister. I conveyed to His Excellency Prime Minister Taya cordial greetings from the government and peoples of China.

Our discussions centered around economic development and bilateral cooperation between our two countries, as well as the educational sector of our respective countries. The discussions were very detailed and friendly. [end recording]

MOROCCO

Guinean President Stops Over in Country

LD141421 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Excerpts] President of the Republic of Guinea Ahmed Sekou Toure arrived in Morocco at noon today on a brief visit to our country after which he will leave for Addis Ababa and then on to Sofia.

At Sale Airport the distinguished guest was met by His Majesty King Hassan II, who was accompanied by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed. After the ceremony His Majesty King Hassan II and President Sekou Toure proceeded to the guest palace.

In this visit President Sekou Toure is being accompanied by an important delegation which includes the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of the Armed Forces, and the minister of agriculture.

After his stopover in our country the Guinean president is scheduled to leave for the Ethiopian capital to attend the meeting of the OAU committee entrusted with the task of discussing the Chadian question and then to Bulgaria for an official visit.

Paper Says Al-Qadhdhafi Visit 'Useful, Positive'
PM131518 Casablanca Le Matin in French 8 Jul 83 pp 1,2

[Ahmad Alaoui editorial: "A Turning Point"]

[Excerpt] The lengthy visit Libyan head of state Colonel al-Qadhdhafi made to Rabat 30 June-4 July is useful and positive in more than one way.

First, it should be stressed that this visit comes after 14 years of quarrels, crisis, and tension, especially since 1975 after our country's recovery of its Saharan provinces.

The Libyan head of state demonstrated a policy of outright hostility toward us. Indeed, it was thanks to the bases granted to them on Algerian territory and to Libya's support at the military, financial, political, and diplomatic levels that the mercenaries were able to launch their attacks on Morocco.

This was a particularly flagrant act since it was only after the liberation of those provinces from Spanish occupation that this pseudonational liberation movement was artificially created with the Spanish administration's connivence.

It is now possible to say that this visit has ended the atmosphere of the constant deterioration of Moroccan-Libyan relations and paves the way for their normalization.

It is obvious that any normalization between two states, especially Maghreb and Arab states, is bound to be useful not only to the two countries themselves but also to the Maghreb entity and the whole Arab community. We have constantly said that Israel's best ally is disunity within the Arab world and secondary inter-Arab quarrels and conflicts.

Thus Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's visit is useful on this first point.

Another crucial point to be noted in this visit is that the Libyan head of state had talks during his visit with His Majesty King Hassan II and with representatives of the political parties, the trade unions, and the inhabitants of the Saharan provinces. Col al-Qadhdhafi found himself facing interlocutors and even people who contradicted him, with whom he was able to have not only dialogue but also a debate because he was dealing with convinced and perfectly motivated men. Thus he was able to wake up to the real situation and revise his judgments in accordance with what he discovered.

First he was able to observe that Morocco is more united than ever behind its king and that political and trade union pluralism is a source of wealth and pride for our country. He was able to realize that all Moroccans, whatever their leanings, are united behind their monarch and their institutions and that there is unswerving national unanimity on the question of territorial integrity. Forewarned is forearmed, they say.

SUDAN

Numayri Discusses Chad, Libya, Integration
NC130821 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jul (MENA) — Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri expressed the hope that Arab leaders would realize the immensity of the responsibility everyone is shouldering at this important historical juncture. He said that the Arab cause as a whole has reached an impasse.

In an interview which *Akhir Sa'ah* magazine conducted with him today, President Numayri urges Arab states to approve his recent proposal to hold a limited Arab summit embracing Morocco, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iraq, and the PLO. He says: This is a logical and appropriate proposal if we want a homeland for the Palestinian people, or if we want Palestine.

President Numayri points out that the PLO's defiance since the beginning of the legitimate authority in Lebanon has caused the PLO to lose the land from which to start its armed struggle against Israel. He explains that the external enemy has become an internal enemy who is more dangerous, fierce, and difficult.

President Numayri adds: Let us be frank. One of the causes of the PLO's present fragmentation is the defiance by some PLO members of the legitimate Lebanese authority's decisions, particularly the decision connected with the departure of the foreign forces from Lebanon.

Turning to the situation in Chad, President Numayri says: We charge the colonel of Libya with committing a crime because of his frivolous actions in Chad. I believe that Al-Qadhdhafi's new frivolity in Chad is the beginning of his end.

Numayri adds: We support the constitutional and revolutionary legitimacy in Chad, and we will help it if asked.

The Sudanese president affirms that Al-Qadhdhafi's current interference in Chad and his occupation of the city of Faya-Largeau are not his first actions there, because he has been occupying the Aouzu area in Chad for a long time.

Numayri points out that Libya has prevented the OAU committee formed to study the problem of Chad from working in order to make the central government, starting with the government of President Tombalbaye and ending with the government of President Habre, fail so that these governments would forget that Aouzu is a Chadian area.

President Numayri asserts that what Al-Qadhdhafi is doing is totally useless and that it leads to bloodshed.

Answering a question, Numayri says: Any interference by Al-Qadhdhafi anywhere in Sudan will be like bubbles that vanish

when touched. He says: Al-Qadhdhafi knows the results of his experiences with us.

Numayri deals with the Sudanese-Egyptian integration in his interview with the *Akhir Sa'ah* magazine. He stresses that what has been accomplished so far is a great achievement by all standards. He says that the steps taken so far are positive and mighty.

Numayri adds: For example, we have reached a decision on the identity card for the citizens of the united Nile Valley. This is a great victory for the aspirations and wishes of the masses, and even for their dreams. The implementation of the joint Egyptian-Sudanese projects has begun.

In conclusion, President Numayri stresses that the Egyptian-Sudanese integration experiment is the only correct model in the unity experiments which have been tried by the peoples who are gathered together by the Nile Valley.

Reagan Invites Numayri To Visit United States

JN141818 Khartoum SUNA in English 1752 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Khartoum, July 14 (SUNA) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan officially invited President Numayri to visit the U.S. next Nov.

The invitation was conveyed by U.S. Ambassador to Khartoum William Kontos who met President Numayri today.

During the meeting the ambassador hailed the operation executed by the Sudanese Armed Forces in releasing the foreign hostages captured by outlaws at Boma area in southern Sudan.

The meeting also reviewed the bilateral relations.

SUNA Reportage on Developments in Chad

Delegation to Addis Ababa

JN141828 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, July 14 (SUNA) — Chadian delegation left here today for Addis Ababa to attend the meeting which the Ethiopian President Mengistu, the current chairman of the OAU, called for to discuss the situation in Chad.

The meeting will be held tomorrow. The delegation includes the secretary of state for foreign and cooperation minister and the manager of foreign affairs section in the presidency, Ahmed Krom.[as received]

En route to Addis Ababa the delegation will stop over in Sudan.

Government Spokesman Cited

JN141902 Khartoum SUNA in English 1750 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Ndjamena, July 14 (SUNA) — Chadian Information Minister and government spokesman Soumaila Mahamat today affirmed that the National Armed Forces are now in control of eastern Chad following the capture of Oum Chalouba, (Welte), Abeche, (Kalna) and (Warda).

Chad, he said, has taken all measures to crash the Libyan-backed enemies whose human and material losses has yet to be ascertained. "The government forces are still in hot pursuit of Goukouni forces who fled Abeche", he continued.

Mahamat denied no Zairian troops took part in the fighting and stressed no foreign elements were anywhere in eastern Chad.

Asked about the costs of maintaining Zairian troops, the Chadian minister explained that (rpt) minister explained that Zaire was an independent and sovereign nation which opted to aid a troubled friendly country. The Chadian crisis also affects Zaire although it affects the whole of Africa as well. Zaire therefore considers Chad as an advanced front, he said.

Al-Qaddhdhafi has not hidden his ambition to invade Chad and destabilize the whole of Africa. "A few days ago Goukouni announced his intention to liberate Chad and Africa as he called it" Soumaila said.

He emphasised that Chadian diplomatic and military efforts to put an end to Libyan ambitions will continue. Libya has continued to occupy the Chadian Aozou sector for the last ten years, he added.

"The problem is Libyan ambitions which may drawn its borders in central African or Zaire after overrunning them", he said.

Fighting in Eastern Chad

JN141812 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Abeche Chad, July 14 (SUNA) - Chadian National Armed Forces (CNAF) are currently exercising their full command of Abeche town, SUNA learned.

No signs of the rebel forces were noticed in the town but government soldiers were in a state of alert.

However, men, women and children were seen in front of house's porches and under trees sheds.

Scattered burned military cars, soldier's boots and rags and some corpses were also seen in the town though the buildings seemed not to have been affected by previous shelling.

A member of the Chadian Government and a military leader Ibrahim Mohmed Attyno said heavy fighting started last Tuesday at 4 p.m. local time and continued for 45 minutes in a region extending from the town's entry to the airport.

According to Attyno, the rebels used Soviet made arms and government forces captured some of these arms.

The military leader said government forces restored last Monday the town of (Taltan) without engagement in fighting and that the

region between Abeche and Oum Chalouba is under the command of the government forces.

Attyno added that some Libyan injured merceneries died later, thus confirming news of participaion of Libyan merceneries in the fighting against the government forces.

Released Relief Workers Hold Press Conference
JN141106 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Khartoum, July 14 (SUNA) — Five foreign relief workers held for over two weeks by rebels in southern Sudan have arrived in Khartoum after being freed last Friday by the People's Armed Forces, who killed eighteen of the rebels.

In a brief press conference they gave here last Tuesday the hostages said they were kidnapped last month after the rebels first captured a police station.

A band of guerrillas apparently wanted to capture a Sudanese Air Force MIG fighter which had landed there, but they arrived too late to find that it had left, so their attention was turned to a nearby police station which they captured and the Western missionaries and a wild life park project workers, they said.

One of the hostages, American John Mark Haspel, who ran across in Boma area said he did not have any concept of time but only remembered that they woke up one morning to gunshots in the town of Boma.

"We woke up early one morning to gunshots in the town of Boma and I quickly told my wife and children to get up and put their shoes on as I thought we might have to run for the bush because we did not know what was happening."

He said they found the area full of troops but they didn't know who they were and later they were ordered to get into a truck and took them to the police station the guerrillas had just captured and it was then that they began to get some idea of who their captors were.

Haspel, who did most of the talking, said the following day an aircraft belonging to Sight by Wings was hit by the guerrillas but was not seriously damaged and the guerrillas took prisoner its Canadian pilot, and Haspel's daughter.

"On the next day another Sight By Wings plane which was on a regular flight came in but it was a little suspicious there must be something wrong because there was no radio contact so it did not land and circled very high and all of us were waving red flags for it not to land but they put a gun to Marting the Canadian pilot, and told him to call the plane and say it was OK to land so it landed and it was captured toegether with its two pilots", Haspel said.

Haspel's wife and children together with a British biologist Conard Avelling were allowed to be flown to Nairobi, he said.

The hostages, American John Haspel, American missionary pilot Ron Pontier, Canadian missionary pilot Martin Overdim, Dutch male nurse Willem Wdort and West German mechanic Alois Pscheidt today sat smiling at the Sudan television studios where they spoke to the press.

Apart from some bruises on Haspel's bald head and scratches on Martin's hand, they all looked fine and healthy.

According to Haspel and his companions the bruises and scratches were the result of being beaten by their abductors when they attempted to escape.

"Two days before our rescue we made an escape attempt, but we were tracked down. We had clues through radio communication during the negoations that the military might be planning an activity the next day so we decided that if the military was coming in the next day we should attempt to get out of the house and get away," Haspel said.

"So we put some sleeping pills in the food of our guards so they fell asleep and by nine o'clock we were able to escape. We only went a short distance. We didn't carry any supplies. We sat in the rocks waiting for the army to come but then it was apparent that the attack was not taking place that morning and all of a sudden our abductors came and caught us again", he added.

"They were angry and they beat us and threatened to kill us and each of us got about four or five lashes over the head and the back, Haspel added.

He said their abductors treated them quite well at the beginning but after the escape attempt the situation changed.

"We were treated quite well at first, but as time went on we were losing our freedom. After the escape attempt we lost our freedom. We were confined to a small hut", Haspel said.

Haspel said they were exposed to danger because at the time of their rescue they were no longer in the house to where they were first taken but instead as following the escape attempt they were moved to a small hut in the town so when the army came for rescue it did not know where they were. People ran when government forces attacked so we asked if we could also run. They told us to run and so we ran for the rocks and we [word indistinct] them continue running and we turned to hide in the rocks and then we knew that the area was [words indistinct] we appeared."

They said their abductors were armed with machineguns and obviously been to Ethiopia for training.

"Several of them had obviously been to Ethiopia for training because they mentioned this openly to us. Their leader himself said he had been to Libya and Iran during the American hostages crises", Haspel said.

About their future plans they would rather go back willingly to the area where they were working, that is Boma.

They were not sure when they would leave Khartoum back to their homes, and Haspel said he would first seek reunion with his family.

WESTERN SAHARA

Information Ministry Cited on Lemsid Fighting

LD142254 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] A statement from the Saharan Ministry of Information issued today in Hausa announced that the battle of Lemsid, which entered its 5th day today, has already cost the Moroccan forces heavy losses in lives and equipment and pointed out that the total of Moroccan losses will be published soon. The Saharan statement explained that 300 armored vehicles and a collection of helicopters supplied with land-to-air missiles, which France has supplied to the Moroccan forces, have appeared for the first time during the battle of Lemsid. The statement pointed out that these new French arms are in addition to the Mirage F-1 aircraft, radar, and U.S. computers.

The statement added that this explains the obstinacy of the Moroccan monarch, who rejected in his past speech the peace plan unanimously agreed upon at the 19th OAU summit conference held in Addis Ababa.

The Saharan statement also stated that the concentrated support that the king of Morocco is receiving in the field of arms from non-African countries is an insult to the African will and a majorobstacle to peace in the northwest African region. It added that King Hassan II, by rejecting the African peace plan, is b i d i n g time to distract Moroccan public opinion from the dangerous social and political crisis in Morocco. Finally, the statement said that King Hassan II is completely responsible for the deterioration of the situation in the area.

SDAR's Hakim, Ethiopian Foreign Minister Confer

PM131505 Algiers El Moudjahid in French 3 Jul 83 p 12

[APS report: "Mr Brahim Hakim in Addis Ababa"]

[Text] Hausa -- SDAR Foreign Minister Brahim Hakim, who is on a visit to Ethiopia, was received yesterday by the Ethiopian foreign minister, with whom he discussed the situation in Africa, according to a Saharan Information Ministry communique.

The OAU's action to implement the peace plan drawn up by the pan-African organization's last summit with a view to ending the conflict between Morocco and the SDAR was also at the center of the discussions between the two ministers, the communique adds.

The Saharan foreign minister also discussed the same subject with Mr Peter Onu, interim OAU secretary general, during a meeting which was attended by the SDAR representative to the OAU, Mr Slimani Fadel.

ETHIOPIA

Reportage on Romanian President Ceausescu Visit

Mengistu Dinner Speech

EA141552 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam said that our revolution has created a favorable situation for further strengthening the ties between Ethiopia and Romania and expressed his confidence that future relations of friendship and cooperation, proceeding from the basis of furthering the interest of the two peoples, would expand in various fields. Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and COPWE chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army, said this at a dinner in honor of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and his wife Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

Present at the dinner were Comrade Fikre Selassie Wodgeress, secretary general of the PMAC, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and COPWE Executive Committee member; members of the PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee; the high-level delegation from the Socialist Republic of Romania; ministers; invited COPWE Central Committee members; high-level government officials; representatives of foreign governments in Ethiopia; and heads of international organizations.

In his speech Comrade Chairman Mengistu recalled the inhuman deeds committed by the racist and terrorist Pretoria regime against the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and its constant aggression against frontline countries, and reiterated Ethiopia's demand to the world community to take the necessary steps for immediate implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

The comrade chairman said that the most serious issue facing Africa at present is the renewed bloodshed among brothers in Chad, and added that since the problem is an internal one outside forces or other African countries should not interfere, and the problem should be solved through the OAU in line with the OAU Charter. He added that he is seeking ways of solving the problem in his capacity as current OAU chairman.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and the country's president, said the visit by this high-level Romanian delegation indicates that relations and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries are making positive advances. He added that this reflects the desire of the two countries and their peoples to build extensive relations and cooperation.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said that Romania places great importance on its relations with African countries. He stated his country's solidarity with the Namibian people in their struggle for independence, and comdemned South Africa's aggression against neighboring independent African states. Comrade Ceausescu pointed out that there are several issues needing solutions in Africa, and added that every possible step should be taken to strengthen African unity. He said that he believed all misunderstanding among African countries should be solved through negotiations.

Ceausescu Dinner Speech

EA141559 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1720 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is here as a guest of the Ethiopian people and government, has said that the Ethiopian socialist revolution has the full support of the Romanian people and that relations between the peoples of Socialist Romania and Ethiopia would be consolidated. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu made these remarks yesterday evening at a dinner given at the National Palace by Comrades Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and Wibanchi Bishaw in honor of him, his wife Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and first deputy prime minister, and the high-level Romanian Socialist Republic's delegation.

In his speech at the dinner Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu spoke about the current world situation. [Brief recorded excerpt of Ceausescu speaking in Romanian, followed by announcer-read Amharic translation] Comrade Chairman Mengistu, Comrade Wibanchi Bishaw, dear comrades, and [words indistinct]. We would like first of all to express our heartfelt gratitude for the warm welcome we have received since our arrival. Our visit will broaden, consolidate, and reshape still further the relations between our two countries and peoples.

Since the talks and joint communique of 1978 when the comrade chairman visited Romania, there has been constant development of our cooperation, especially in the economic, technical, scientific, and cultural fields, and a wide-ranging exchange of experiences has taken place on mass political organizations and party formation. With regard to this I hope that the exchange of views we have initiated today will raise relations and cooperation between the Romanian and Ethiopian peoples to a higher level. We believe that favorable conditions exist for the mutually beneficial establishment of cooperation in the fields of industry, geology, energy resources, mining, agriculture, and construction. Such cooperation is in the interests of both our peoples and will make a contribution to international cooperation and world peace.

The Romanian people and government support the Ethiopian revolution, the aim of which is to build a society and economy free from exploitation and with an antifeudal, anti-imperialist stand. Our visit will give us the opportunity to see at first hand the efforts the Ethiopian broad masses are making to build a free and economically advanced Ethiopia under the leadership of COPWE and the revolutionary government, and you are assured of our comradely good wishes for a successful outcome to efforts for social development. The Socialist Republic of Romania is a country which has issued a number of directives for planned improvement of the national economy, scientific and cultural

progress, and a better standard of living for its people and makes every effort in its power to build a socialist society.

The dangerous and complex world situation causes us great concern. Existing conflicts are being broadened and intensified while new conflicts are emerging, brought about by imperialist ambitions to divide and rule the world. The international economic situation is worsening and the gap between the rich and poor nations growing wider. The escalating arms race has aggravated the nuclear threat. This situation leaves the security of peoples, their freedom, and world peace in a dire state. This is why the peace-loving communities of the world should unite and voice their support for arms reduction and detente. We believe that the main issue is to avoid war and usher in peace and cooperation. Keeping peace and avoiding war are the fundamental issues of our time. The people of the world want a decrease in arms spending, especially where nuclear arms are concerned, and a reduction in the numbers of Armed Forces personnel.

In this regard we shall make every effort to see that new medium-range missiles are not deployed in Europe and that those already sited are removed so as to create a nuclear-free Europe, united and peaceful under one (?economic system). With the active participation of Romania and the participants at the Madrid arms limitation talks [as heard] it is my hope that some kind of understanding will be reached. Today misunderstandings that might well bring about the total destruction of mankind are rife. The Socialist Republic of Romania has made it clear that it stands for the resolution of such misunderstandings solely by means of peaceful negotiation.

For lasting political solutions to Middle East problems, Israel should leave the Arab lands which it occupied in 1967 and should accept that the Palestinian people have the right to self-determination and establishment of a free Palestinian homeland once it is confirmed that the neighboring countries are ready for peaceful coexistence. We must also make unstinting efforts for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and for the security and territorial integrity of Lebanon. Owing to the differences between the developed and developing countries, we believe that there must be a new and sound economic system based on equality that will change the present world economic situation.

The Socialist Republic of Romania pays special attention to relations with African countries. We support all struggles to eradicate colonialism and neocolonialism on the African Continent. We express our solidarity with the people of Namibia in their struggle under the leadership of their vanguard organization, SWAPO. We strongly condemn the South African regime for its illegal occupation of Namibia, its racist and apartheid policy, and its aggression against neighboring countries. Africa has so many problems that need solutions. We believe that the only solution to the prevailing misunderstanding in Africa and to strengthening the OAU is peaceful discussion. In this respect we appreciate all the efforts made by OAU member-states in trying to deploy the manpower and natural resources for the peaceful realization of the continent's economic and social needs. The prevailing question at this time of world conflict and crisis is the creating of strong unity and cooperation among the peoples of the world, and abiding by the rights of people to live in peace and freedom. The relations among nations should be based on principles of noninterference and on principles of common interest. Nations and the United Nations should make unstinting efforts for peace and detente [in English] to flourish and to diminish the tension in the world.

Finally he concluded his speech by saying: Comrade Chairman Mengistu, I reaffirm by belief that the historical relations between our two countries will further widen and develop, as will the cooperation between our two peoples in all fields. I express my best wishes for the success of the Ethiopian people in their efforts to build the socialist society.

Departure for Zimbabwe

EA141202 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, left for Harare, Zimbabwe, this morning at the end of his 3-day friendly official visit to Socialist Ethiopia.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and of COPWE and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army, and Comrade Wibanchi Bishaw gave him a warm send-off at Bole International Airport when Comrade President Ceausescu and his wife, Comrade Elena Ceausescu, left Addis Ababa.

Present at the ceremony were Comrade Fikre Selassie Wodgeress, secretary general of the PMAC, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and member of the COPWE ExecutiveCommittee; Comrade Adis Tedla, member of the PMAC Standing Committee, deputy chairman of the national revolutionary production campaign and of the Central Planning Supreme Council and COPWE Executive Committee member; PMAC Standing and COPWE Central Committee members; ministers; senior government officials; and members of the diplomatic corps.

On arrival at the airport, Comrade President Ceausescu was saluted by a guard of honor. Following this, the president, accompanied by Comrade Chairman Mengistu, inspected the guard and heard the national anthems of the two countries.

Eritrean Radio Reports TPLF Military Successes

EA141216 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] On 27 June units of the Tigre People's Liberation Front [TPLF] attacked and took control of three enemy (?bases) at (Chew Ber), (Enda Rema), and (Deb Baher) in Adi-Arkay, Gondar region. Most of the enemy soldiers found at the (?bases) were captured and the rest killed, while four military vehicles and other property belonging to the enemy were captured by the TPLF forces.

In another incident, five Dergue soldiers were killed and three others wounded in actions carried out by TPLF assault units in (Tselemti), (Ahrat), and (Koyesa).

CAMEROON

Biya Receives 'Special Message' From Houphouet

AB061640 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] The head of state, His Excellency Paul Biya, granted audience this morning to a special envoy of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast. The envoy, Ivorian Minister of Agriculture Mr Dennis Bra Kanon, was bearer of a special message whose contents he did not disclose.

Answering to press questions at the end of the audience, Mr Kanon saw the need to renegotiate the 1980 cocoa price agreement which has proved ineffective. He also called on cocoa producers to check the global decline in prices on the cocoa market through a concerted effort at aligning production with exchange rates.

The Alliance of Cocoa Producers is currently meeting in Douala to work out a cocoa price protection strategy.

CHAD

Three Captured Libyans Have 'Died of Wounds'

AB141100 Paris AFP in English 1043 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Abeche, Eastern Chad, Jul 14 (AFP) — Three Libyan soldiers were captured by Chadian Government troops during the just-ended battle here against forces of former President Goukouni Oueddei, but all have since died of wounds, one of President Hissein Habre's aides said here today.

The statement, by Secretary to the Presidency Brahim Mahamat Itno, could not be confirmed by journalists here as they were not shown the bodies.

Mr Habre's information minister, Soumaila Mahamat, said earlier this week several other Libyans had been captured further north at Oum Chalouba and Kalait, and would be produced to the press in Ndjamena "soon."

The only sign of Libyan aid for Mr Goukouni's forces that could be seen at Abeche were some Libyan banknotes found on Chadian prisoners and cases of ammunition labelled Tripoli LAR (possibly Libyan Arab Republic). In addition soldiers were found wearing badges bearing the inscription in Arabic "Union of Arab Republics."

In Ndjamena meanwhile, censorship imposed last Sunday on reports out of Chad by the country's information minister, Soumaila Mahamat, was lifted today. The censorship consisted of prior submission to the minister himself of articles and reports by Chadian and foreign journalists in order to suppress or delay information considered to concern "military secrets."

The despatch of government reinforcements to the various battlefronts was immediately reported in detail last Friday by international radio stations.

The information minister had conceded that journalists were "doing their job" but said that there was a "risk that they might cause the counter-offensive to fail by alerting the enemy."

Reports by AFP's two special correspondents in Chad were never in fact modified by the censorship. The Information Ministry demanded modifications only in two articles for the American press, according to the journalists concerned.

The censorship was restrictive in practice, however, in that journalists were required to submit their copy during one fixed hour in the morning and one in the evening.

GABON

Foreign Minister Comments on Chadian Events

AB132130 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1900 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The OAU Bureau will meet in Addis Ababa in 2 days to discuss the current situation in Chad. The foreign affairs ministers of the Bureau's member states will leave for Addis Ababa tomorrow. On the eve of his departure, Martin Bongo, the Gabonese minister of foreign affairs, granted an interview to the press. Martin Bongo described the sort of atmosphere that will dominate the Bureau's deliberations on Chad.

[Begin recording] [Bongo] As you know, Africa has already demonstrated its maturity. It has shown that it can overcome its problems. A large part of the media had earlier said that the OAU was finished, (?but, despite everything,) the 19th summit was held. We were able to overcome our differences.

With regard to this meeting, we will try to come up with some possible solutions to present to the warring factions. It will, however, be up to them to accept or reject these proposals because, in the final analysis, this problem must be solved by the Chadian brothers themselves. I believe, and President Bongo has always said this, that war does not solve anything because war always ends with negotiations. And I believe that this is what we will try to preach, and we will attempt to unite (?the two sides) so that a solution may be found to this tragic problem.

[Unidentified questioner] Mr Minister, we have learned that France is sending arms to Chad and that Zaire has sent troops. Thus, we are moving toward an internationalization of the Chadian conflict. Will Gabon send troops or arms to Chad?

[Bongo] Chad is an independent country. It has an established government that is represented in various international organizations, namely, the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and, recently, the OAU. It is therefore a recognized government, one that has the right to sign defense pacts with any country. I believe it is within this context that the Chadian Government has asked for military aid from France or the countries you have just mentioned. Gabon has not yet been officially asked to give material or military aid. [end recording]

ZAIRE

AZAP Defends Zairian Army Presence in Chad

AB062040 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1330 GMT 6 Jul 83

[AZAP commentary: "Solidarity for Legitimacy"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 5 Jul (AZAP) — The Chadian conflict, which almost caused the disintegration of the OAU, continues to worry international circles that care about the suffering of the Chadian people, who are the victims of many years of fratricidal war.

The Zairian Army detachment which has been in Ndjamena at the request of the Chadian Government since the beginning of the week, has provoked reaction from different circles to the point of wrongly accusing Zaire of interfering in Chad's internal affairs. The truth is that Zaire was officially requested to act by a sovereign and friendly country that is in difficulty and is trying to preserve its territorial integrity while under attack by a foreign country. As Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko stressed while in Kigali on Monday, there is no reason to talk about a Zairian military intervention in Chad as if the Zairian presence in that country was an initiative taken by Kinshasa and imposed on the authorities in Ndjamena against their will.

At every inter-African meeting where this issue has been debated, Zaire has always maintained that the Chadian problem requires a political — not a military — solution. During the civil war in June 1982 that ousted the former leader of the Transitional National Union Government, Kinshasa tried to press home this reality to Goukouni Oueddei, whose unwillingness to accept either this proposal or the recommendations of the OAU cost him the esteem of that organization and his presidential post, ironically, by way of the gun. This explains the swiftness with which the OAU recognized the government that was established by [words indistinct] in Ndjamena and which is demonstrating its desire to search for peace and reconciliation between all sons of Chad at both the domestic and the foreign levels and to find Chadian solutions to the Chadian conflict. This stand is totally in line with the OAU's position.

The establishment of the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) at the beginning of this year, an army placed under one commander with a national calling, can rightly be cited as a manifestation of this will. But, alas, just as the young national army had begun to consolidate itself and the refugees of 1982 that had since been repatriated finished the process of resettlement and were preparing to begin the task of national reconstruction, a new war broke out.

Everyone is aware of the gravity of the situation and cannot help but be shocked by it. Each and every human being is right to feel pity for the Chadians. But is that alone sufficient to alleviate the suffering that the Chadian people have endured for the past 15 years? Zaire, which is all too well aware of the price it had to pay to reconcile its sons and to restore its unity, cannot look on with folded arms while a friendly sister country suffers, a country which has even asked us to come to its rescue.

Our country, which was the first to send troops to Chad in 1981 as part of the inter-African peacekeeping force, is today, again, at the forefront of countries that have responded promptly to the call from Ndjamena to help the established power safeguard its legitimacy in all sovereignty. This is what solidarity for legitimacy is all about.

GAMBIA

Jawara Leaves for 2-Week Visit to FRG 13 July

AB140755 Paris AFP in English 0729 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Banjul, Jul 14 (AFP) — Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara left here by air Wednesday for a two-week visit to West Germany. The West German Government has provided the tiny West African river state with two ferryboats worth a total of 2.4 million dollars and with credits of the same amount to expand Banjul port.

GHANA

Official on Need for PDC Military Training

AB061840 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Excerpts] A 3-day residential seminar for PDC's [People's Defense Committees] and WDC's [Workers Defense Committees] in the Breman-Asikuma and Odoben-Brakwa districts has ended at Breman-Asikuma in the Central Region. According to correspondent Micheal Nyanko, the seminar is the first of a series to be organized by the reconstituted Interim District Coordinating Committee.

[Begin recording] Addressing the closing session, the secretary for PDC's and WDC's, Mr Yaw Akrasi Sarpong, told the 500 participants that only the workers and farmers can change the old exploitive system, and not the privileged. Political power, he said, must reside on one side, and in the present revolutionary circumstances, it can only reside in the hands of the oppressed. In this connection, the secretary urged the PDC's to bring forward ideas and dynamic programs for the necessary change to be effected.

The secretary made it clear to them that the highest political organ in the country is the NDC [National Defense Committee] of which Flight Lieutenant J.J. Rawlings is the chairman. He urged them to submit their programs and reports to the NDC through the appropriate channels.

On providing military training to PDC's, Mr Akrasi Sarpong made it clear that only the conscientious will be given arms while the rest will be trained in other forms of self-defense. In his address, the district secretary for Bremen-Asikuma and Odoben-Brakwa, Dr Kwasi Oppong, said the provision of military training to PDC's is more urgent then ever before. He said a revolution is a struggle and it can effectively be defended if the cadres are trained militarily. Dr Oppong urged the PDC's to see themselves as agents of change and asked them not to compromise their stand but to remain vigilant and close their ranks to anti-revolutionary infiltrators. The district secretary asked the PDC's to rid themselves of their mental enslavement, for the forces against the revolution have not relaxed their maneuvers. [end recording]

Cuban Government Donates 1.5 Tons of Drugs

AB141435 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The Cuban Government today donated 1 and 1/2 tons of drugs to Ghana. The drugs include antibiotics, blood substitutes such as plasma, and an assortment of pain (?killers). The acting charge d'affaires of the Cuban Embassy said the donation is his country's modest contribution to help solve some of Ghana's health problems and also to strengthen the bonds of friendship between Ghana and Cuba. Replying, the deputy secretary for health, Dr Mercy (Daneman),thanked the government and people of Cuba for their kind gesture and expressed the hope for stronger ties between the two countries. The drugs will be sent to the central medical store for distribution to all the medical centers in the country. Also present at the presentation ceremony was Dr Yao (Abuajiaka), director of medical services and the wife of the charge d'affaires of the Cuban Embassy.

GUINEA

President Leaves for OAU Bureau Meeting

AB141426 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The head of state, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, left Conakry this morning at 0650 for Addis Ababa via Rabat.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure, supreme leader of all leaders of the revolution, is to attend a meeting of the members of the OAU Bureau scheduled to take place 15-16 July. The supreme leader of the revolution is expected to participate in the deliberations of this Bureau, charged by the 19th OAU summit with resolving the Chadian question.

It must be recalled that following his stay in Addis Ababa, President Ahmed Sekou Toure, supreme leader of the revolution, will go to Bulgaria and, on his way back, will stop over in Tunis for a working visit during which he will meet with President Habib Bourguiba.

Eight New Ambassadors Appointed 13 July

AB141150 Paris AFP in French 0741 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Dakar, 14 Jul (AFP) — The Guinean head of state, Ahmed Sekou Toure, nominated eight new ambassadors on Wednesday. These include the envoys to the United Nations, Moscow, Washington, Algiers, Tripoli, Bissau, Beijing, and Lagos.

The appointments are as follows: United Nations: Alpha Ibrahima Diallo, administrator at the "Palace of Nations" in Conakry; Moscow: Kante Diao, former ambassador to Lagos; Washington: Thierno Habib Diallo, former ambassador to Beijing; Algiers: Fode Berete, secretary general to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Tripoli: Amara Kaba, director general of *Horoya newspaper; Bissau: Thomas Doumbouya, former counsellor* to the Guinea Embassy in Algiers; Beijing: Koikoy

Gravogui, commissioner of the revolution in Faranah; and Lagos: Mamadou Kaba Ba, former health minister.

In addition, former Guinea Ambassador to the United Nations Djibel Coumbassa was nominated dean of the faculty of the legal and administrative sciences in Conakry.

LIBERIA

Ex-Foreign Minister Stripped of Military Rank

AB132135 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Major H. Boimah Fahnbulleh has been dismissed from the Armed Forces of Liberia for convenience of government. According to the Public Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense, Maj Fahnbulleh's dismissal, which has been endorsed by Head of State Commander in Chief Samuel K. Doe, was announced today by Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Dunbar.

Dr Fahnbulleh was relieved of his post as foreign minister of Liberia on 4 July by Head of State Commander in Chief Samuel K. Doe for what the People's Redemption Council considered as ideological philosophy which operates contrary to the aims and objectives of Liberia's foreign policy. He was among several Cabinet ministers and other government officials inducted into the Armed Forces of Liberia on 26 July 1981 when he was minister of education.

High School Students Boycott Classes 12 July

AB130750 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 0655 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Students of the Monrovia Central High School began a boycott of classes yesterday. The students are demanding the return to school of some of their colleagues who were suspended by the administration. Yesterday a poster on the school gate read: "Secretary, principal, and members of administration are not unrests in the country for the last 3 weeks.

NIGERIA

President Shagari Receives USSR's Arkhipov

AB141526 Lagos NAN in English 1520 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Lagos, July 14 (NAN) — Nigeria and the Soviet Union today in Lagos expressed their commitment to the continued struggle against colonialism and apartheid.

This was one of the issues discussed at the State House when the first deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Mr. V.V. Arkhipov, called on President Shehu Shagari.

Mr. Arkhipov is in Lagos to deliver a special message from President Yuriy Andropov of the Soviet Union to President Shagari. President Shagari and his guest also discussed issues of interest to both countries.

Reportage on General Election Campaign

Shagari Appeals for Peace

AB101140 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has extolled [as heard] Nigerians to be law-abiding and cooperative with officials and law-enforcement agencies during the forthcoming general elections. In a solemn message to mark the 'Id al-Fitr, the end of the holy month of Ramadan, the president noted that the exercise required a peaceful atmosphere.

President Shehu Shagari remarked that as it was commanded by Islam and other religions, all Nigerians should collectively endeavor to ensure that there was peace in the country. He enjoined politicians and their supporters in particular to be tolerant and exercise restraint. The president also appealed to media practitioners to always remember to avoid partisan and provocative publications and utterances in the discharge of their duties. President Shagari observed that the fasting which Moslems were obliged to do throughout the month of Ramadan was a period of prayer, sacrifice, and restraint which he said demonstrated complete submission to the will of the Almighty Allah. The 'Id al-Fitr celebration, he said, was therefore an appropriate occasion for us Nigerians to count our blessings and express our gratitude to Allah.

The president said that as a nation, we have so many things to be thankful for, adding that there was peace and freedom in the country under a democratic system of government freely chosen. As Nigerians, he said, we enjoyed good health and there was plenty of food in the country except for the few who have expensive tastes, while internationally Nigeria occupied a place of honor among the nations of the world.

President Shehu Shagari noted that our image in Africa in particular had been that of esteem and envy. He called on Nigerians to ignore those unpatriotic ones among them who had never seen anything good in this great nation and should not allow these mischief makers to shake their faith in the promise which Nigeria held for everyone.

Awolowo on Electoral Violence

AB140807 Lagos NAN in English 0720 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Abeokuta, Jul 11 (NAN) — The UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] leader, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, yesterday in Abeokuta called for a halt to all forms of political violence in the country in the interest of democracy.

"If democracy is to thrive, there should be no violence," he said while answering questions on the Ogun radio/television program "Countdown 83."

Chief Awolowo, who was asked to declare his stand on political violence in view of his reported utterances on the matter, said "I don't believe in political or any form of violence at all," because according to him, there was no end to violence.

The UPN leader explained that he had asked the people to take up arms against any form of rigging in the coming elections because rigging was the worst form of armed robbery.

According to Chief Awolowo, the people were the makers and custodians of the laws, adding that legislators and policemen were their agents for making and enforcing the law. He said if the two agents failed in executing the people's wish, he saw nothing wrong in the people taking the law onto themselves. He added that this argument was a simple logic in law and that it did not mean he was inciting the people into violence, but rather a warning to all intending riggers.

He declared: "Let the killing stop, let the violence stop, because we want to win in peace and rule in peace."

Chief Awolowo again said that he would not waste time probing corruption if he became president, pointing out that corruption could not be totally eradicated but could be minimized. Chief Awolowo, who said he believed that those who deliberately stole public funds would sooner or later divulge it, added that he did not also believe in probing the past because "the story of the past is only told but the future may be rich in gold."

Two Killed in Political Clash

AB141132 Lagos NAN in English 1105 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Jos, Jul 14 (NAN) — Two persons were killed on Monday in Lafia, Plateau, when NPP [Nigerian People's Party] and NPN [National Party of Nigeria] supporters clashed at the emir's palace during the Sallah celebrations, the state assistant police commissioner in charge of operations, Samuel Akume, has said.

He told the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN) on Tuesday in Jos that the incident occurred when Muslims who had gone to pay homage to the emir started shouting NPP and NPN slogans. He said that 11 others, four of them policemen, were injured and were treated and discharged.

Mr Akume said that three cars, 11 motorcycles and one house near the emir's palace were also set ablaze during the fracas. He said that 28 persons had so far been arrested while investigation into the incident was still going on.

BUSINESS TIMES Cited on State Indebtedness

AB131837 Paris AFP in English 1817 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Lagos, July 13 (AFP) — Nigeria's 19 federated state governments recorded external debts totalling 4,428.8 million naira (about 8 billion dollars) at the end of March, the weekly *Business Times has reported, quoting the Finance Ministry here.*

Eastern Imo State registered the largest debt of 341.93 million naira (about 701 million dollars) followed by Northern Plateau State with 339.60 million naira (about 700 million dollars), the weekly said. Western Ogun State came last with 84.66 million naira (about 160 million dollars) in respect of the debts which, according to the *Business Times*, comprised mainly external loans.

Business Times also reported that Nigeria was expecting the arrival of essential raw materials and finished consumer goods worth 476 million naira about (800 million dollars) ordered by the Federal Government. Most of the expected imports have been made possible through the recent issuance of licences by the government to manufacturers, it said. The lack of supply of essential raw materials caused by import restrictions had led to shortages of most basic commodities, and in some cases prices had risen by between 100 and 300 percent.

UPPER VOLTA

High Court Rejects Suit on Army Retirements

AB131456 Paris AFP in French 1345 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 13 Jul (AFP) — According to official reports in Ouagadougou today, the Upper Voltan High Court has rejected suits against the state by three Upper Voltan Army officers concerning a decree issued by the Provisional People's Salvation Council (CPSP) putting 21 senior officers, including two generals, on compulsory retirement as part of an effort "to reorganize and purge" the corps.

The suits had been filed by Marc Tiemoko Garango, senior administrative officer of the quartermaster general's staff, former finance minister (1967-1976), and former ambassador to Washington; by Lieutenant Colonel Antoine Dakoure, former minister of information and rural development (1967-1976), and former ambassador to Brussels; and by Major Mahamoudou Ouedraogo, former minister of public works (1974-1980).

The suits demanded that the decision taken by the CPSP (in power since November 7 1982) on retiring the 21 officers be repealed on the grounds that it was illegal.

EEC Agrees To Finance Various Projects

AB131630 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] Following a request by the Upper Voltan Government, the EEC Commission has recently decided to finance the second annual program of micro-projects within the framework of the Lome II convention in the form of nonrefundable subsidies from the Fifth European Development Fund.

The project, valued at about 300 million CFA francs, concerns social investments to satisfy the most essential needs of the population in the rural areas. Implementation of these projects will be undertaken by the STR [expansion unknown]. The people in the villages will actively participate in the projects.

The following sectors and activities are scheduled to receive attention: water supply in the rural areas, the sinking of

boreholes, dams, construction of primary schools, antenatal and postnatal clinics, hospital wards, youth clubs, the improvement of vegetable production and the establishment of rural shops.

Taking this project into account, a total of 984 million CFA francs have been allocated for micro-projects in Upper Volta since December 1977. The project is expected to begin in October 1983.

ANGOLA

Decrees Appoint, Remove Provincial Officials

MB131353 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 13 Jul 83

["Two decrees from the president of the republic"]

[Text] For convenience of service and using the powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I appoint Comrade (Agostinho Miguel Francisco) to the post of deputy provincial commissioner of Cabinda.

For convenience of service and using the powers conferred upon me by Paragraph D of Article 53 of the Constitution, I relieve Comrade (Paulo Uinhe Matemba) from the post of deputy provincial commissioner of Moxico, to which he had been appointed provisionally by Decree No 34 of 6 April 1980.

Office of the President of the People's Republic of Angola

Luanda, 13 July 1983

Signed: Jose Eduardo dos Santos

Namibe Commissioner Calls for Vigilance by Troops

AB141238 Luanda ANGOP in French 1045 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Namibe, 14 Jul (ANGOP) — Lieutenant Colonel Rafael Sapilinha Sambalanga, commissioner of Namibe Province (formerly Mocamedes) and a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, has called on soldiers of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola (FAPLA), and other defense and security forces in Angola to redouble their vigilance and combat readiness to repel all actions by the enemy, particularly by the racist South Africans and the Angolan puppets in the pay of imperialism.

Addressing a detachment of the Angolan Armed Forces under his administrative jurisdiction during a visit, the Angolan leader stressed that "each soldier of the FAPLA should assume his responsibility in maintaining military equipment and respecting those rules which govern the various branches of the Angolan Armed Forces."

The victory of an army during a battle, he added, depends largely on the military and political morale of its members. Lt Col Rafael Sapilinha also spoke on the socioeconomic development of the province and stressed the need to strengthen the unity between FAPLA soldiers and the people. A soldier from the Angolan Armed Forces read a message commending the head of state, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, for the way in which he leads the country.

BOTSWANA

Minister: 'No Guarantee' RSA Will Not Attack

MB141408 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Mr Archibald Mogwe, has said that there is no guarantee that Botswana will not be attacked by South Africa, since the mere presence of refugees in a country qualifies it for an invasion. Mr Mogwe was speaking yesterday at the National Assembly in Gaborone, addressing a meeting of Botswana's heads of missions abroad.

Mr Mogwe said refugee establishments were areas of special attention, as they are targets for unprovoked attacks by each neighboring state. He also noted that progress towards Namibian independence has been hampered by the introduction of matters extraneous to the problem such as that of Cuban troops in Angola. He added that since the Reagan administration came to power 2 and 1/2 years ago, the United States had increasingly closed ranks with Pretoria.

Mr Mogwe also said that Botswana and Zimbabwe had so many things in common that the magnification of the refugee problem would divert attention away from concentrating on the many matters of common interest between the two countries. He pointed out that at one stage Botswana was accused of harboring dissidents and setting up camps where dissidents hatched plans to attack Zimbabwe. Botswana had several times invited Zimbabwean authorities to identify the camps. Although this invitation had not been taken up, relations had now been normalized, and a Zimbabwean representative was due to arrive here soon.

Government Confirms RSA Policeman Freed

MB141508 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 14 July 83

[Text] A spokesman of the Office of the President has confirmed press reports that the South African spy police officer, Warrant Officer Jacobus Kok, who was serving a 2-year jail term here, has been released and returned to his country. The spokesman said that the president, Dr Masire, decided to release the ex-officer.

Warrant Officer Kok, age 44, was convicted last July of trying to bribe a local defensive officer for information on the members of the African National Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, and on the general movements of South African refugees.

Without going into details, the Office of the President spokesman stated that there were representations from the South African Government.

South African press reports had quoted that country's commissioner of police, General Johan Coetzee, as having said Warrant Officer Kok was released following negotiations between the two countries.

LESOTHO

Jonathan Defends Eastern Ties at Gathering

MB110856 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] The prime minister, the Right Honorable Dr Leabua Jonathan, says that those who think they can convince the people of Lesotho that he is a communist have set themselves an impossible task. Speaking at a large meeting at Tabola in the (Mate) constituency in the Leribe District, the first he has addressed since his Far East and Eastern visit, Dr Jonathan said that he had no apology to make for the visits, as he understood them in execution of the mandate he had from the Basotho National Party [BNP].

Dr Jonathan said that he undertook such visits for the benefit of the ordinary Basotho, and he added that the people generally knew that he is the architect of the present level of economic development in the country. The people of Lesotho could therefore not be swayed by those who want to label him communist simply because of the visits.

The prime minister explained that he had joined the Catholic Church out of his conviction with its teaching, and it was an underestimation of his integrity to believe that he could turn communist after only a brief visit to communist countries. He said that even the Vatican itself had relations with these countries, and it was folly to expect Lesotho to exacerbate its isolation by depriving itself of the opportunity to have relations with the countries.

Emphasizing the overwhelming support of the BNP for his visit to the socialist countries, the prime minister said that there is only one BNP, which had withstood the test of time, and those who thought they would establish another BNP would fail miserably, even though they thought they could use the Catholic Church to achieve the objective.

Dr Jonathan criticized those who pretended that the communism of which he was being accused was the only evil of the world. He said that capitalism also had its evils, and that the Basotho had in fact already suffered under it and its various ramifications such as imperialism and racism. The prime minister said it was naive to think that the establishment of relations with communist countries was synonimous with an ideological shift and added that the Basotho had long been in day-to-day contact with South African apartheid, yet they have never liked it. He himself, he observed, was being victimized by South Africa because of his opposition of aparthied. Dr Jonathan reported that while he had already been earmarked for assassination, he would be happy to die in the struggle for the betterment of the lot of his people. He condemned South Africa's radio accusation that he was seeking vainglory, and he said that, on the contrary, he had reached the apex of his political career.

The prime minister also disclosed that some people, who had reneged from their course within the government and the BNP, had been struck off by the Boers from the midst of those to be assassinated in Lesotho. Dr Jonathan also referred to the success of yesterday's meeting as another indicator that he was going to sweep the stakes in the coming elections, and said that the South African news media, after being misinformed by Mr Mofeli of the United Democratic Party, was going to attempt to discredit his support by claiming that it was recruited by force.

The prime minister urged the people of Lesotho for unity and he particularly warned them to be wary of people who were trying to use the church for political ends. At yesterday's meeting the (Mate) constituency handed over a contribution of 1,250 maluti toward the fund for victims of South African aggression, which was established by the prime minister after the Maseru massacre last year. The constituency also renewed its support for the prime minister's visit to the socialist countries and said that the BNP was the only authority for such visits. Every other person was irrelevant.

More on Parliamentary Expulsion of UDP's Mofeli

Mofeli Comments on Action

MB141046 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English 14 Jul 83 p 5

[By Mike Pitso]

[Excerpt] Maseru — The leader of the opposition United Democratic Party, Mr Charles Mofeli, says his expulsion from the Lesotho Parliament on Tuesday is another step towards a one-party system of government in Lesotho.

Mr Mofeli was speaking at a press conference after he was dismissed from the National Assembly this week over an interview with SABC TV. He said the ruling Basoto National Party had enjoyed financial support from South Africa for a long time and it was wrong of them to declare him a South African spy. He said he was not an agent of any foreign power in Lesotho, but would like to see lasting peace in Lesotho.

He declared that his party would contest all 60 constituencies in the general election in Lesotho next year. Mr Mofeli said South Africa was one country from which he hoped to get financial support for his party, but he would never seek financial support from a communist country.

He said he was not in a position to flee Lesotho despite attacks on his party by the Lesotho Government which, he feared, was likely to ban the United Democratic Party.

BCP Members Withdraw Votes

MB141249 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Three members of the opposition Basotholand Congress Party, BCP, this morning withdrew their votes which were against the expulsion from the National Assembly of the leader

of the United Democratic Party, UDP, Mr Charles Dabende Mofeli. The members are Mrs (Mabis Makheta), Mr (Monyani), and Chief (Lebukua Shuaefane). The members said they were now withdrawing because they had earlier not fully understood the implication of their vote.

Mr C.D. Mofeli was expelled from the National Assembly following an interview he gave to the South African television in which he alleged, among other things, that Lesotho provided military bases to the ANC of South Africa. When the house was divided on the question of the expulsion of Mr Mofeli on Tuesday this week, 42 voted for and 12 voted against, and taking into account this morning's withdrawal the number of those against is 9.

More on 2 Britons Arrested for Espionage

UK 'Has No Details'

MB141353 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The British diplomatic mission in Maseru has no details about two Britons said to be held by Lesotho for alleged espionage. That is the word from First Secretary of the British High Commission (Dennis Smedley). (Smedley) says that if those arrested were spying, they were not, in his words, spying for us. He said diplomats have been unable so far to see them because the two men were being held under the Internal Security Act. The act gives the government power to deny access. Lesotho police said last night Desmond Gerard McGonigle and Patrick Joseph Martin had been found in possession of documents indicating they were spies. The two had been arrested in Maseru on 30 June by officers of the National Security Service. Lesotho's information minister, Desmond Sixishe, said the men could only have been spying for South Africa. He said they had been looking for ANC bases which they never found.

Alleged Spies Released

MB141553 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The Government of Lesotho has handed over two British subjects to their high commissioner in Maseru so they can leave the country after being arrested on allegations that they were spies. They are Mr Desmond Gerard McGonigle and Mr Patrick Joseph Martin, who are alleged to have watched the movements of ANC terrorists and their hiding places in Lesotho on behalf of some unnamed country. It is also alleged the two men were watching the security situation in Lesotho.

MOZAMBIQUE

Permits Required To Enter, Exit Cities

MB131033 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The production campaign Central Operational Command yesterday ordered all citizens moving from one urban center to another to bear a traveler's permit issued by the ward structure of the workplace where the citizen is integrated.

The Central Operational Command, under the management of party and state officials, considers it necessary for the control posts on the outskirts of each urban center to resume the process of demanding traveler's permits to justify a citizen's entry into or exit from a particular urban center. Once they have travelers' permits, citizens visiting an urban center can obtain provisional movement permits, which will clearly justify their presence to authorities who may question them. In urban centers where the process of evacuating unproductive people is presently taking place, the permits are issued by the verification centers.

The production campaign Central Operational Command also ordered all state apparatus departments and state enterprises to produce a list of all employees who have abandoned their jobs after benefitting from professional training within 24 hours. This order is aimed at eliminating the opportunism of a number of individuals who, after receiving free training at the expense of state services and enterprises, are now using the knowledge they acquired to carry out technological blackmail. This kind of opportunism, which is completely inadmissible, is aggravated by the fact that most of individuals in this situation are using their knowledge in illicit activities. In addition, there are individuals who, although they have not officially abandoned their jobs, render their services elsewhere under the cover of unrestricted licenses.

Pregnant Women Released From Evacuation Centers

MB140954 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Minister of the Interior Lieutenant General Armando Guebuza visited two evacuation centers situated in Machava yesterday as part of the campaign to check on the progress of Operation Production. Women detained at the two centers, who spoke with Armando Guebuza at the time, expressed their willingness to be integrated in productive activities. On the same occasion, Armando Guebuza ordered the release of pregnant women, and told mothers not to be alarmed because their situation would be reviewed in the near future. During his visit the minister of the interior was accompanied by the mayor of Maputo and other officials involved with Operation Production.

SOUTH AFRICA

Further Reportage on Plane Held in Mozambique

6 Businessmen Detained

MB141120 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0948 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Pretoria, July 14, SAPA — Six businessmen, among them two South Africans, are in detention in Mozambique after allegedly landing illegally in the former Portuguese territory "sometime" last month to refuel their light aircraft, a spokeswoman for the Foreign Affairs Ministry disclosed in Pretoria today.

She said the businessmen, who were apparently returning from a business trip to the island of Mayotte in the Comoro Islands, had evidently landed at the northern Mozambican town of Nampula in a Durban-registered plane without obtaining clearance to do so from the Mozambican authorities.

The group, which also includes three Frenchmen and a Briton, were being detained for "investigation purposes," she added. "The South African Government is looking into the matter at top-level," the spokeswoman said.

The two South Africans were named as Mr D. Tooch and Mr R. Nel. Both men are thought to be from Durban. The other four members of the group are Frenchmen Mr A. Lebinham, Mr J. Auger and Mr J. Harvard, and a Briton, Mr C. Costello.

The aircraft they were flying in is believed to be a privately owned Beechcraft Baron, registered in the name of a Durban company.

Initial reports said the aircraft had been forced down by the Mozambican authorities. But foreign affairs sources in Pretoria said today they had been officially informed by the Mozambique Government that the aircraft had landed in the former Portuguese territory without notifying Mozambican officials.

Official Denies Plane Forced Down

MB141234 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information has denied reports that a Durban light plane with six occupants was forced to land at Nampula in northern Mozambique. The spokesman said the aircraft landed to take on fuel, and the six are being detained because the pilot had not obtained clearance to land. The Mozambican authorities are still investigating.

The six — two South Africans, three Frenchmen, and a Briton — left the island of Mayotte for Durban on the 26th of last month. The spokesman says it is not clear why the aircraft, a Beechcraft Baron, had to refuel, as this type of plane can carry enough fuel for such a flight.

The matter has been taken up with the Mozambican authorities.

Media Freedom Said To Be 'Not Achieved'

MB141317 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Journalistic independence has not been achieved in South Africa. That's the word from the chair of the commission of inquiry into the South African media, Judge M.T. Steyn. He was speaking at the seminar on freedom of South African media in Pretoria.

Steyn said the media had to be free and that disaster would follow if one tried to suppress the freedom of the individual. He said the commission has been seeking to assist in achieving journalistic independence. He does suggest that professionalization as, in his words, a suit of armor. [sentence as heard] The media, however, regard this as a straitjacket and reject it. He said this is extremely damaging for the South African community and could be fatal for South African journalism.

NGK Concerned Over Divisions Among Afrikaners

MB131244 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 13 Jul 83

[Text] The Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk [NGK — Dutch Reformed Church] has expressed concern about the serious divisions in Afrikaner circles about the government's proposed new constitution. This has been said in a statement issued by the director of ecumenical affairs and information, Dr (P. Rossouw), on behalf of the church Executive.

The statement, which appears in the official church journal, *Die Kerkbode, says that while the church neither can nor may* become directly involved on a political level, it has become indirectly involved in the controversy. Many of the members of the church are divided into different camps, and this is affecting spiritual and church interests.

The Executive has appealed to every organization, the news media, and all leaders, to show the necessary sense of responsibility and to conduct the debate on the constitution on its merits.

ZIMBABWE

Romania's Ceausescu Arrives on Official Visit

MB141313 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] The Romanian president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, has arrived in Harare for a 4-day official visit to Zimbabwe. On his arrival, the Romanian leader was welcomed by the president, Comrade Canaan Banana; the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe; Zimbabwean officials; and thousands of Zimbabweans [words indistinct].

A government spokesman says the visit by Comrade Ceausescu marks yet another step in the strengthening of relations between the two countries.

Romania is one of the progressive countries which provided material, diplomatic, and moral support for Zimbabwe during the liberation struggle.

Comrade Ceausescu's delegation [words indistinct] Mozambique, [word indistinct], and Sudan. The Romanian leader has already visited Ethiopia.

Feted at Banquet

MB150746 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 15 Jul 83

[Text] The president, Comrade Canaan Banana, last night hosted a state banquet in honor of the visiting president of the Socialist

Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. Comrade Banana spoke on a number of issues, including the security situation in southern Africa, relations between Romania and Zimbabwe, and other international issues. He vowed that Zimbabwe will never give in to the insane ambitions of the Pretoria regime, which is trying to disrupt the multiracial experiment started since independence. Comrade Banana told his distinguished guest that independent countries in southern Africa are being confronted with threats, blackmail, and sabotage from the Pretoria regime. The president said Zimbabweans know the price of independence, and are determined to preserve, protect, and consolidate their independence.

On Namibia, Comrade Banana said too much time has been wasted on formulas that evade the principal issues concerning the territory's independence. He thanked Romania for standing solidly behind Zimbabwe at a time of transforming its economy and enhancing the course of socialism.

In reply, Comrade Ceausescu said he is convinced that Zimbabwe, under the leadership of ZANU-PF, will achieve its socialist goals. He said any people determined to establish socialism can do so, despite capitalist and colonialist machinations to upset efforts in that direction.

The first round of talks between the Zimbabwean and Romanian delegations were held in Harare yesterday. Today, the Harare City Council is to confer the freedom of the city upon the Romanian president. This is the second conferment of the freedom of the city by the majority rule council. The first was conferred upon the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, in September last year.

Commentary on Visit

MB141837 Harare Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, is now in Zimbabwe for a 4-day official visit to this country at the invitation of President Canaan Banana. Comrade Ceausescu and the Romanian people have demonstrated their revolutionary solidarity in the unflinching spirit of internationalism to the oppressed people of Africa in particular and the world in general.

The heroic sacrifices of the Romanian people against fascist and imperialist genocide during the Second World War imbued them with a spirit of commitment to human equality, social justice, peace, and progress for mankind. Dating back to the days of Zimbabwe's liberation struggle, the Romanian people, under the revolutionary leadership of Comrade Ceausescu, were on the forefront in giving material, diplomatic, and moral support to the liberation forces of this country. Today we have hundreds of Zimbabwean cadres who have graduated at Romanian academic and technical institutions. Before the independence that we now enjoy, the Romanian working class have indeed made sacrifices. The visit by Comrade Ceausescu is evidence of the continuing solidarity between the two peoples. Certainly we see the obligation of the Zimbabwean peoples to show how much they have honored the assistance they have received from the heroic Romanian masters.

It goes without saying that relations between Zimbabwe and Romania have reached a stage of continual consolidation and strengthening in the fields of technology, industry, trade, agriculture, education, and manpower. Undoubtedly, common cooperation agreements in some of these fields have long been signed. As a young nation Zimbabwe stands to gain more from the experience of the Socialist Republic of Romania. From the ruins caused by the imperialist Second World War Romanians managed to build a fully-fledged socialist society. State-controlled enterprises and people's cooperatives are a characteristic feature of the present Romanian socialist society.

It is therefore important for Zimbabwean leaders at all levels to take serious note of how the Romanian people organized their political and economic institutions during the formative period of socialist construction. We would like also to draw the attention of the Zimbabwean masters to examine critically how these socialist countries organized the vanguard force of the socialist revolution. There is no doubt that the success of th Romanian socialist revolution was determined by the efficiency, [words indistinct], discipline, and hard work of members and cadres of the Romanian Communist Party. Inevitably we have to answer some of the questions. How much have we done in building and consolidating the revolutionary vanguard force? To what extent have we emulated the experiences of our socialist brothers?

Our prime minister, Robert Mugabe, has opened all the channels for the rest of the Zimbabwean leaders at various levels to visit the socialist countries such as the GDR, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, the People's Republics of Korea, Cuba, and China. Later this year the prime minister may visit the Soviet Union. Some of these leaders of the countries mentioned and high-powered delegations have already visited Zimbabwe.

The visit by Comrade Ceausescu is one of these important visits to Zimbabwe. We therefore urge members of the public to attend a rally to be addressed by the Romanian leader on Sunday at Rufaro Stadium. Let us learn from our experienced brothers.

Romanian Media Coverage

For Romanian media coverage of the visit to Zimbabwe by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, see the Romania section of the 15 July East Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

Mugabe Defends Police Against Torture Charges

AB141145 Paris AFP in English 0856 GMT 14 Jul 83

[Text] Harare, Jul 14 (AFP) — Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has defended the police against allegations of torturing prisoners, but pledged that any law enforcement officer found to have committed torture will be disciplined.

Mr Mugabe was answering a question yesterday in Parliament from white Republican Front (RF) opposition MP Donald Goddard about government policy toward torture as an investigative tool.

The question came following testimony in the High Court here over the past month that some of the six white Air Force officers charged with sabotaging 13 warplanes last year had made confessions after electric-shock treatment.

"This alleged torture is regarded as an undesirable and a bad thing by all of us," Mr Mugabe replied, after challenging the right of an RF MP to ask about torture when it had, he said, tortured many members of his own ZANU party the years it governed as the Rhodesian Front.

"Anyone found guilty of this is subject to correction by his commanders," the prime minister said. But he seemed to justify some instances of police misbehavior toward prisoners, saying, "in the circumstances in which we find ourselves, tempers may rise in the police because of the long hours they work. If they sometimes find themselves acting over-enthusiastically, we must feel with them rather than criticize them."

Mr Mugabe said the courts seemed to find more easily now "under our democratic regime" that defendants had been abused into making statements than was the case under white-minority rule. "Anyone who gets a little scratch on his ear or head, is now regarded as having been tortured," the prime minister said.

In addition to the trial of the Air Force men, allegations of torture figured in the case of former RF MP Wally Stuttaford, who was acquitted last October of anti-government plotting after spending 10 months in jail. He has since left the country.

Mr Stuttaford claimed he was tortured by police during the initial weeks of his detention, and the chief prosecution witness said he made statements implicating the MP only after being "walloped."

Mr Stuttaford sued the government, but the judgment in the suit was ordered sealed by Justice Minister Simbi Mubako and could not be published locally.

In another question yesterday, Mr Goddard asked Mr Mubako to comment on foreign press reports that Mr Stuttaford had been awarded 18,000 Zimbabwe dollars damages but that these had not been paid because of a later retroactive decree barring legal action against government security officers. The minister refused to answer, saying Mr Goddard was inciting him to break law by contravening his own order.